PRICES GOING UP.
Owing to the present Exchange of £ which is now pre-war level, and the prices in England still being high, our new stock will have to be offered at higher prices in future, Old prices still in force till the present stock lasts.
WELLINGTON CYCLE & MOTOR Co.,
Tamarind Lane, Fort, BOMBAY.
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EDITED BY
B. G. HORNIMAN, 1913—19.

The Bombay Chronicle

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CONDUCTED BY
MARMADUKE PICKTHALL & SYED ABDULLAH BRELVI.

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OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

VOL. IX NO. 27 BOMBAY: MONDAY, APRIL 4, 1921. TWO ANNAS

SHIPPING.

P. & O.
AND
BRITISH INDIA
(Companies Incorporated in England.)
MAIL & PASSENGER SERVICE

All passengers are required to be in possession of passports.

Sailing to Plymouth and London, Calling at Marseilles.

Date	Steamers.	Tons
16th Mar	CHINA (c)	7,952
24th "	NARKUNDA (a)	16,118
2nd April	KALYAN	8,907
9th "	CALEDONIA (b)	7,572
16th "	KAISAR-I-HIND	11,430
23rd "	MANTUA (a)	10,902
30th "	SOMALI	6,704
7th May	SICILIA	6,702
14th "	NALDERA	158,25
21st "	MOREA (a)	10,890
28th "	CALEDONIA	7,572

(a) "Narkunda", "Mantua", "Morea" Through steamers from Australia. Only have limited accommodation available passengers from Bombay.

(b) "Caledonia," "China"—Terminate voyages at Marseilles, but Special Railway Facilities will be arranged in connection with these ships.

P. & O. MARSEILLES SPECIAL TRAIN.—The running of this train via Boulogne will be resumed commencing with the "Kaisar-i Hind" leaving Bombay on the 10th April. The train is composed of Sleeping, Baggage and Restaurant Cars and accommodation limited to 96 passengers. Fare £12/10/ inclusive Sleeper.

DOGS.—Under no circumstances can Dogs be conveyed by the Company's passenger carrying steamers.

British India Company's Sailing to Port Said and Plymouth only.

Date	Steamer	Tons
30th April	MALOJA	6,288
28th May	MANDALLA	8,240

Sailing to Straits, China and Australia.

Date.	Steamers.	Remarks.
26th May	MOREA	Calls Colombo, Fremantle, Adelaide Melbourne & Sydney.

Sailings to Africa, Karachi and Persia Gulf.

Date	steamer	Remark
27th March	BARJORA	P'gulf Ports.
6th "	LINGUA	Karachi direct.
9th "	VARDA	Basra direct.
31st "	LHASA	Karachi via Kathiawar Coast Ports.
23rd "	KARAGOLA	E. & S. Africa via Pore Bunder.

Terms and Rates of Freights and Passage to P. and O. and B. I. sailings may be arranged with.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO.,
Nicol Road, Fort, Bombay.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.
Japan Mail Steamship Co., Ltd.
(Incorporated in Japan.)
REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN VIA SINGAPORE, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI.

Steamer.	Commander.	Tons	Arrival	Dep
Bologna Maru	A. Kusakari	7,148	18th Mar	5th Apl.
Yoshida Maru	J Sakow	3303	5th Apl.	10th "
Bombay Maru	S. IRIE	4,362	10th Apr	22nd Apl
Calcutta Maru	G Matsushita	5389	21st Apl.	3rd May

a This steamer has no passenger accomodation

For Freight and passages apply to
T. TAGAMI,
Manager.
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.
(Incorporated in Japan.)
REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN VIA SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Captain.	Arrival.	Departure
Siam Maru	S. Kondo	6th Apl.	14th Ap
Malay Maru	T. Shimazaki	12th April.	22nd Ap.
Kamoo Maru	W. Miura	22th April	10th May
Indus Maru	K. Yano	3rd April.	14th May

For Freight and passages, etc., apply to
K. SHIMA,
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Ballard Road, Bombay.

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AUTHORISED CAPITAL 62,500,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL 40,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL 3,996,320

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2. Mangaldas G. Parekh, Esq.
3. Chamanlal G. Parekh, Esq.
4. Hormasji Manekji Mehta, Esq.
5. Surji Vallabhdas, Esq.
6. S. F. Mulla, Esq.
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Bombay Branch.

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DEPOSITS for long and short periods are received on favourable terms.
SAVINGS BANK ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed 4 per cent.
LOANS AND CASH CREDITS are granted on approved securities.
For further information and rules of business apply to the Bank's Manager in charge of the Bombay Branch, Mr. Tricumlal N. Mody, No. 50-52, Churchgate Street.
GIRDHARDAS & SONS,
Managing Agents.

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(Incorporated in England.)
HEAD OFFICE:
4, Crosby Square, London, E. C.
INTEREST allowed on deposits fixed for one or two years at the rate of 5½ per cent. per annum.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and Fixed Deposits received for shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.
INTEREST allowed on Savings Deposit Accounts at 4 per cent. per annum. Copies of the Rules may be obtained on application.
Bills of Exchange purchased, Loans and Credit granted on approved security and every description of Banking and Exchange Business undertaken. Purchases and sales of British and Foreign securities effected on usual terms.
Securities received for safe custody and interest and dividends collected for clients.
L. F. TUCKER,
Manager.

THE BANK OF INDIA, LTD.
ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1906.
INCORPORATED UNDER THE INDIAN COMPANIES ACT VI OF 1882.
ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.
BRANCH: AHMEDABAD.

	Rs.
CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED	2,00,00,000
CAPITAL PAID-UP	1,00,00,000
RESERVE FUND	70,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Interest is allowed on daily balance from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 AT THE RATE OF 2½ PER CENT. PER ANNUM THROUGHOUT THE YEAR. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000, interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year.
FIXED DEPOSITS.
Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter period at the rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.
SAVINGS BANK Accounts opened on favourable terms. Rules on application.
H. A. STRINGFELLOW,
Manager.

THE PUNJAB NATIONAL BANK LIMITED.
ESTABLISHED 15TH MAY, 1915.

		Rs.	a.	p.
Capital	Authorised	50,00,000	0	0
Capital	Issued	50,00,000	0	0
Capital	Subscribed	47,28,900	0	0
Capital	Paid-up	18,33,254	15	2
Reserve	Funds	15,70,284	2	0

Dividend at the rate of 14 per cent. per annum has been declared by the Bank on paid-up capital.
HEAD OFFICE: LAHORE.
BRANCHES:

Amritsar	Hyderabad (Sindh)	Multan City
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Cawnpore	Jammu	Peshawar City
Calcutta	Jhelum City	Patiala
Delhi	Karachi	Quetta
D. I. Khan	Kasur	Rawalpindi
Ferozepore	Lahore City	Sargodha
Gujranwalla	Lyallpur	Sialkot
Gojra	Ludhiana	Srinagar
Hapur		Umballa City
Hoshiarpur		

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened and interest allowed at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum.
FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.
SAVINGS BANK DEPOSIT.—Sums as low as Rs. 5 received and interest allowed at 3½ per cent. per annum.
LOANS, OVERDRAFTS and CASH CREDITS.—The Bank grants accommodation of terms to be arranged against approved security.
CHEQUES, HUNDIS, BILLS, etc., of outstations are bought, collected and discounted.
INLAND TRADE BILLS, etc., of approved customers discounted and Demand Drafts and Telegraphic Transfers issued on stations where the Bank has Branches and Agencies.
For other particulars and rules of business apply to,—
DES RAJ MEHRA.
Manager.

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In accordance with the terms and conditions of the Imperial Bank of India Act, 1920, the undertakings and business of the
Bank of Bengal,
Bank of Madras,
Bank of Bombay,
were transferred to and taken over by the Imperial Bank of India on the 27th of January, 1921, and all communications which otherwise would have been addressed to any of the above Banks should now be addressed to the Imperial Bank of India.
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Sir ROBERT AITKEN,
Managing Governors.
S. A. H. SITWELL,
Secretary and Treasurer, Bengal.
N. M. MURRAY,
Secretary and Treasurer, Madras.
R. A. DON,
Secretary and Treasurer, Bombay.
7234

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED.
(Registered in Japan.)
ESTABLISHED 1886.

Subscribed Capital	Yen 100,000,000
Paid-up Capital	Yen 100,000,000
Reserved Fund	Yen 50,000,000

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Branches:—
Tainam, Tokio, Tsingau, Vladivostock.
CURRENT DEPOSIT Accounts are opened for approved customers, and Interest is allowed at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum of daily balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 provided that the amount of half-yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.
FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year or shorter period on terms which may be ascertained on application.
Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.
N. OTSUKA,
Manager.
Post Box No. 204.
Hornby Road, Bombay.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

Subscribed Capital	£1,800,000
Paid-up Capital	£1,050,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders	£ 750,000
Reserve Fund	£1,050,000

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London Joint Stock Bank, Ltd.
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		Singapore

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and branches and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.
The Bank receives deposits on the following terms:—
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
opened and interest allowed thereon at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances up to Rs. 1 lakh.
Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business undertaken.
Sums above Rs. 1 lakh will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.
FIXED DEPOSITS.
Fixed Deposits are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.
NEW BRITISH WAR LOANS. The Bank undertakes applications for these Loans on account of Constituents and collection of interest therein as it falls due FREE OF COMMISSION.
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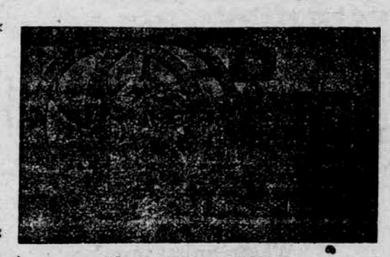

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TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS.

THE SARADADEVI SHORTHAND AND TYPEWRITING INSTITUTION, Ltd., ESTABLISHED 1916. The most successful and Shorthand the best. Testimonials from Members of Parliament and other Europeans, etc. Subjects:—"Book-keeping and Accountancy, Typewriting, Shorthand and Shorthand Typewriting Classes." Special arrangements for Ladies. Managing Proprietor, GOPALDAS DAMODAS, Saradadevi Road, Bombay.

ARMY & NAVY STORES, (Incorporated in England).—Members are requested to kindly note that the SOCIETY'S BUSINESS HOURS on SATURDAYS until further notice will be 9-30 a.m. to 1-30 p.m., BOMBAY BRANCH. 8873

DON'T BE WORRIED with your Cargo—JOHN VINCENT & CO., Forwarding Agents, are prepared to clear, tranship and Re-forward Cargo and Baggage, low rates. Prompt and careful. Write us to-day 22, Baillie Street, Fort, Colombo. C8804

WANTED—CONSUMERS of Bengal Coal unable to secure their requirements are requested to apply to us for immediate deliveries. ARNOLD, HAYDEN & CO. 6, Commercial Buildings, CALCUTTA. C 8816

FOR SALE.—(1) One Ford car completely overhauled, painted and fitted with new Tubes and Tyres. (2) One brand new CANOE VICTORIA, can be seen at the Workshops of:—N. S. GUNMAKER, Automobile Engineer, Corner of Grant Road. R 2849

TO SELL—4 Gims Single Rollers 5 bearing and 4in. Shaftings, Platt Bros' make, in working order. See the undersigned for further particulars. JAMNADAS MANSUKHBHAI, Agents, The Gujarat Ginning and Mfg. Co., Ltd., Ahmedabad. R2837

PARTLAND "HAND" Brand CEMENT, Johnson's white Glazed, Tiles, asbestos cement sheets, ready in stock. Apply KADAL AGENCY, 371, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay. R 2866

WANTED the public to know that "Service Bureau—Bldg 5, Sankli Street, Byculla, Bombay "undertakes to supply selected employees to Deptts. Offices, etc., and secures services for employment seekers at fair terms. Apply sharp to the MANAGER. R2885

CITY SHORTHAND & TYPEWRITING STUDIO.—Opposite Whiteaway's, Fort, Bombay. The leading Institution in the East, pronounced by Commercial Experts to be the BEST. Mang. Props. A. B. KAPADIA and F. J. DAVAR.

EDUCATIONAL.

DAVAR'S COLLEGE OF COMMERCE.—A new batch of students wishing to be prepared for General Commercial and Specialised Banking Courses for examination in 1922 is being enrolled. Special classes throughout the vacation. Apply immediately GREAT WESTERN HOTEL BUILDINGS, Apollo Street, Fort. C8847

MR. C. P. DE-CUNHA, M.A., Solicitor, will OPEN FIRST and SECOND LL.B. CLASSES at the Proprietary and Fort High School, Grant Road, on the 20th and 21st June, 1921, respectively. The classes will meet thrice a week on alternate days from 8 to 9-30 a.m. Fees Rs. 40 and Rs. 50 per term respectively. Names of candidates will be registered by J. P. Batliboi Esq. Messrs. Andrade and Cunha, Solicitors, Oak Lane, Fort, Bombay. R2881

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED.—LADIES on pay and Commission, both to canvass advertisements for a leading Directory. Apply Box No. 1980, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." R 2856

WANTED—An experienced SURVEYOR for an Architect's Office. Apply Box No. 1993, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." R2882

WANTED—Competent WIREMEN capable of carrying out building Installation. Apply in person to THE ADVANCE ENGINEERING CO., Alexandra Road, New Gamdevi. R2878

WANTED.—A MEDICAL OFFICER for a Pilgrim-ship either L.M. and S., M.B.B.S., or L.C.P.S., and a Compounder. Apply personally to the PERSIAN GULF S. N. CO., LTD., 19, Rampart Row, Bombay. R 2862

WANTED—A good experienced TYPIST by a Contractor Firm with a knowledge of filing and despatch work. A Parsee or Gujarati Hindu will be preferred. Apply Box No. 1991, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." R2877

WANTED—SALESMAN for imports with vast knowledge on best terms. Apply with full particulars. Also experienced OFFICE CLERK, knowing typewriting. Apply Box No. 1974, Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle." C8829

WANTED—A PRESS-ROOM FOREMAN with a knowledge of Electrical Engineering and Printing Machines, Flat Bed, single and double feeders. Caste selected. Apply to Box No. 400, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."

WANTED—A qualified GRADUATE for a new appointment of Assistant Professor of History in the D. J. Sind College, Karachi. Monthly pay Rs. 150-25/2-225 with Provident Fund benefits. Apply to the PRINCIPAL with testimonials before 30th April, 1921. C 8815

WANTED—Two LINO-TYPE OPERATORS for a Bombay daily one to work on No. 14 Model and the other on No. 4 Model, the former must be a good job hand and quick in operation with a knowledge of machine parts. Decent salary to really good men. Apply to Box No. 500 Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle."

WANTED—Three GRADUATES in Science Literature and History for K. C. Academy (High School) Bhiria. Pay 100-5-120-10-200 for Science Graduate and 90-5-120-10-200 for others with benefit of Provident Fund. Proficiency in sports and music a qualification. Apply sharp MANAGER, K. C. Academy Bhiria. (Sind). C 8817

WANTED—A CUSTOMS CLERK, thoroughly conversant with Transhipment work and capable of entering and clearing Ships. Good salary to a competent hand. Apply sharp Box No. 1938, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." R 2872

WANTED—ANILINE DYE SALESMAN, understanding English and Bengalee with experience in German Dyes to travel in Bengal. State full particulars to Box No. 1967A, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." C8857

WANTED

WANTED.—For Calender, a COTTON BOWL of 24in. Dia, the length of the cotton surface on the Bowl being 82½in. Write with price and particulars to Box No. 1976, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." R 2848

REQUIRED AGENTS for a Goa line Steamship Company, for the following ports:—Hernai, Dabhol, Jaigarh, Ratnagiri, Jetapur, Vijaydurga, Deogarh, Malwan, Vaingurla, Panjim. Apply Box No. 1975, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." R2844

WANTED—Second-hand 8 to 10 WEFT RING FRAMES in good condition and working order to spin 16 to 20s counts, any make. Apply with full particulars to the MANAGER, The Swadeshi Cotton and Flour Mill, Ltd., Indore. C8791

WANTED—Some influencial AGENTS for any Presidency to secure orders for Coal and to sell shares of our Company on a monthly salary of Rs. 100 to Rs. 150. Apply sharp to the MANAGING AGENTS, The Bengal Trading and Coal Co., Ltd., 98/4, Clive Street, CALCUTTA. C8877

WANTED—Free Passage to U. S. A. by young smart qualified Registered (L.C.P.S.) Doctor in return for Services on the Boat, or attendant to the sick. Experience of 5 years' service in the Military and on the Boat. Apply Box No. 1999, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." R2880

FOR SALE.

A lot of new Kerosine OIL ENGINES FOR SALE, complete with water and Oil Tanks. 3, 5, 12 H P. Price Rs 700, 1,150, 2,350 respectively SUNDERDAS & Co Post Box No 292 Bombay. R2764

A STUDEBAKER, six seated MOTOR TAXI CAR FOR SALE. For particulars see MANAGER, Shastri Hall, Grant Road, Bombay. R2865

LAND—2,700 square yards FOR SALE near the sea and 10 minutes from the Santa Cruz Railway Station. Apply to Mr. M. F. GONSALVES, Malla, Bandra. R2860

MULTIGRAPH MACHINE—going cheap—Used once, open to inspection, any trial. A splendid opportunity for a progressive business house. Apply Box No. 1988, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." C8866

FOR SALE.—One FRENCH CHARRON MOTOR CAR, 4 cylinder 10-12 H.P. newly painted and overhauled, owner going up-country offers invited. Apply Box No. 1982, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." R2861

SECURE A BARGAIN, by buying a NATIONAL CASH REGISTER MACHINE, hardly used, reduced rates, Retail Stores. Here is your opportunity. Apply Box No. 1989, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." R8867

2,000 SPARKING PLUGS FOR SALE—In Lots of not less than One Hundred.—1,000 HINDVIEW AUTO MIRRORS FOR SALE. Excellent Line for Garage and Motor Dealers. Will sell on sight and give large profits. Write for details to Box No. 1994, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." C8874

FOR SALE—2300 I.H.P. Compound condensing STEAM ENGINE by John Musgrave complete in working order; 32 Tons Overhead travelling crane by John Musgrave, 32 feet span; 24 Cast Iron Pipe socket, 15 Cast Iron Pipe Flanged. Apply to:—MEHTA & Co., Princess Street, Vithaldas Road, Mathuradas Building, 2nd Floor Post No. 2, Bombay. Telephone Address 5799. Telegraphic Address "LALKALSI." R2834

AN INDISPENSABLE AND AUTHORITATIVE GUIDE. Officially sanctioned for the Hospitals, Dispensaries and Libraries of the Baroda State. Just published in Gujerati. "Social Diseases, Genito-Urinary and Venereal Diseases, and Sexology." By Dr. Kaikhosru K. Dadachanji. Consulting Surgeon Specialist. The Genito-Urinary, Skin and Surgical Hospital, 237, corner Grant Road, Bombay. 460 pages, 34 illustrations. Price Rs. 4. Obtainable from (1) "KAISER-I-HIND" Paper Printing Works, Elphinstone Circle, Fort, Bombay, whence V.P.'s are despatched at Rs. 4-5. (2) S. GOVIND & Co., Sandhurst Road. 8448

TO BE LET.

MUBARAK MANZIL—TO BE LET—SPACIOUS BUNGALOW ground floor and upper floor at Reynolds Road, Byculla Club Back Road. Apply ALLIBHOY CHAGLA & Co., Kharek Bazar near Musjid Bunder, or Chagla Villa, Dadar. R2879

TO LET.—For the Season, DHUN WILLA, Matheran, near Rugby with billiards 4 to 5 Bed Rooms and Baths. Drawing and Dining rooms. Suitable for an European Chumary Messing can be arranged from Rugby Hotel, Apply, B.A. Wadia, Sheridan House, Gowalia Tank Road R 2852

TO SUB-LET—At Poona, in a healthy locality for Poona season only to Parsis only part of a bungalow, consisting of 3 separate rooms with separate bathroom, kitchen and stable; furnished or unfurnished. Rent Rs. 1,500 or Rs. 1,000. More room available if required. Apply Box No. 1990, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." R2876

PUBLIC NOTICE.

MOTOR DRIVER'S UNION.

MOTOR DRIVERS' UNION, undertakes to provide expert and reliable Motor-drivers. Please write to the HON. SECRETARY of the Motor Drivers' Union, Netia Building, Chaupati, Bombay, for particulars. C8720

NOTICE.

CANADIAN GOVERNMENT MERCHANT MARINE LTD. AND B. I. S. N. CO.'s JOINT SERVICE.

CALCUTTA TO HALIFAX DIRECT TAKING CARGO FOR TRANSHIPMENT.

Steamers	Tons	Sailing about	Remarks
Canadian Traveller	5490	23rd April	Vancouver

Terms, Rates of Freight and Passages may be arranged with:—

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO., 16, Strand Road, CALCUTTA.

P. O. Box 163.
Telephone No. 1330.

PUBLIC NOTICE.

NOTICE.

WANTED—LOCAL AGENTS, Suppliers on Rs. 200 per month as pay with inter class fare and Travelling Agents on Rs. 100 per month as pay and Rs. 50 as allowance with intermediate railway fare by

THE IMPERIAL AYURVEDIC PHARMACY, Patiala.

C8671

NOTICE.

20,000 High Class Cotton Blankets ready for immediate delivery. Size 4½in. by 7½in. Khaki, Fawn, Grey, and Red. Price Re. 8/13 each, delivered to any part of India by post. These blankets are now being used by Europeans in India and Africa and continue to give universal satisfaction. Over 5,00,000 sold for 1921. We invite enquiries from the Trade. Apply:—

COLONIAL MANUFACTURING CO., Bombay Agency, Post Box 800, BOMBAY.

C 1888

NOTICE.

THE ZANDU PHARMACEUTICAL WORKS, LTD.

ISSUE OF SECOND CALL OF RS. 25 PER SHARE.

IT IS HEREBY NOTIFIED that persuant to the Resolution passed at the meeting of the Board of Directors held on the 7th March 1921, it was RESOLVENT to issue Second Call of the Capital viz.:—Rs. 25 per share, on the 2nd April, 1921, and to request the Shareholders to pay the Call money on or before the 2nd May, 1921.

The Shareholders are, therefore requested to pay the call money within the aforesaid period.

JUGATRAM & CO., Secretaries, Treasurers & Agents. C8849

FOR SALE.

BUILDING STONES such as Copry Khanki Rubble, Corner Stones, Metal Header, etc.

Also machine extracted "Sisal Hemp or Agave Fibre." For samples and rates apply the AGENT, the Powai Estate, 30, Meadows treet, Fort.

GOVERNMENT OF BOMBAY.

DEVELOPMENT DEPARTMENT.

THE DIRECTOR OF DEVELOPMENT is prepared to receive tender for the supply of 20,00,000 Bricks.

Blank forms of tender may be obtained at the office of the Superintending Engineer, Fourth Project Division, Old Customs House Yard, Bombay on payment of Re. 1 Tenders should reach the office of the DIRECTOR OF DEVELOPMENT before Twelve Noon (S.T.) on the 15th April, 1921, at which time they will be opened.

Tenders must be accompanied by Rs. 200 in cash, or Government Securities endorsed to the DIRECTOR OF DEVELOPMENT as earnest money. This will be refunded to unsuccessful tenderers, and in the case of the successful tenderer will be credited to him as part of his security deposit.

The successful tenderer will be required to deposit in cash, or Government Securities endorsed to the DIRECTOR OF DEVELOPMENT, Rs. 1,000 as security for the due fulfilment of his contract.

The DIRECTOR OF DEVELOPMENT does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any tender, nor to give reasons for the non-acceptance of tenders. He reserves the right to accept any tender in part only, against the total requirements stated.

Old Customs House Yard, Fort,
Bombay, dated the 30th March, 1921. C 8836

RACE HORSES FOR SALE.

THE following RACE HORSES FOR SALE as owner giving up Racing.

		Rs.
1.	GOOD HEALTH, ch e g, aged, by Acclaim—BON VIN	75,000
2.	SPLENDID SPUR, bk or br e h, 4 years, by Prince Palatine—LADY JESS	50,000
3.	LOVER TRUE, br e m, 5 years, by Ardoon—WILD VIXEN	35,000
4.	KILT, br e g, 5 years, by Lomond—KILLINCHY	24,000
5.	MUCH MARRIED, b e g, 5 years, by Barcadaile—POLYGAMY	16,000
6.	BRICKEEN BRIDGE, b e m, 4 years, by Bridge of Earn—CZARITZA	15,000
7.	LEOFRIC, b e h, aged, by William Rufus—GODIVA II	7,000
8.	PRIME BOY, b e h, 4 years, height 14/1½, by Cyllene More—IMP. GRAGE	7,000
9.	FAIR FLOWER, br e m, 5 years, height 14-0, by Moresa—YELLOW ROSE	4,000
10.	ROSEY TREAD, b e m, 4 years, by Tredennis—PINK CLOVER	35,000
11.	MAGICAL MIKE, br e g, 4 years, by Southannan—MAGICAL MAID.	24,000
12.	GALLANT SPEARMAN, b e c, 3 years, by Javelin—GAME CHICK.	15,000
13.	PILGRIMS PASS, ch e c, 3 years, by Chancer—WOOD CUT	15,000
14.	CRIADILLO, b ch m, 3 years, by Bessemer—CREOLE	8,000
15.	BALGRAVEN, blk ch h, 4 years, by Black Douglas—DAM BY MUNDERAH	10,000
16.	AMIR ASWAD, blk a h, aged, 14-2.	7,000
17.	GLENCOE, ch rn a h, 5 years, 14-0.	8,000

Nos. 1 to 9 landed early last year and ran in Calcutta and Bombay.

Nos. 10, 11, 12 and 13 landed January this year.

All horses carefully selected and bought in Ireland and have not been hurried in their preparation and will improve with another year in the country.

Horses can be seen on application to Dr. J Crawford, Byculla, Bombay.

For further particulars apply to:—

M. A. BEG, Esqr., Private Secretary to General Raja Sir Harisingh, K.C.I.E., JAMMU (Tawi), Kashmir State.

C8789

PUBLIC NOTICE.

B. B. & C. I RAILWAY COMPANY.

(Incorporated in England etc.)

NOTICE.

OWING to delay in departure of the Mail Steamer from Bombay, the Up Postal Express will leave Delhi at 10 hours on Saturday 9th instead of on Friday 8th April arriving Ballard Pier Station at 11 hours on Sunday the 10th April.

W. P. PECHEY, General Traffic Manager.

Bombay, 2nd April, 1921. C8863

WANTED.

QUALIFIED LADY SUB-ASSISTANT SURGEONS. Pay Rs. 60 to 80 according to qualifications. Free moderately furnished quarters. No joining expenses allowed. Applications with copies of diploma and testimonials be forwarded to the

CHIEF MEDICAL OFFICER, & SANITARY COMMISSIONER Gwalior State.

C8876

WANTED

QUALIFIED SUB-ASSISTANT SURGEONS for service in the Civil Medical Department. Starting salary Rs. 50 per month with famine allowance. No joining expenses will be paid. Applications with copies of diploma and testimonials be forwarded to the

CHIEF MEDICAL OFFICER, & SANITARY COMMISSIONER Gwalior State.

C8875

FOR SALE

YELLOW and BLACK BUILDING STONES such as Copy, Khanki Header, etc. For samples and rates write to THE CHANDAULI STONES AND BRICKS SUPPLY Co., Abdulla Building, near Railway Station Kurla, G. I. P. Railway. R8059

KARACHI MUNICIPALITY.

APPLICATIONS are invited for the post of a qualified medical officer holding degree or diploma of a recognised University or College for a Municipal Dispensary. Salary Rs. 100—10—200 per mensem and free unfurnished quarters. Visits to private patients allowed during the hours the dispensary is closed.

Applications with copies of testimonials, stating age, nationality etc. should reach before 20th April 1921.

MEASHAM LEA, O.B.E., M.I.C.E., Chief Officer & Chief Engineer, Karachi Municipality.

Municipal Office, Karachi, 23rd March, 1921 C8872

BANDRA MUNICIPALITY.

NOTICE.

WITH effect from the 1st April, 1921, a second class possessing the degree of M.B.B.S. (Bom) on Rs 150—10—300 per mensem, subject to the conditions laid down in Government Resolution No. 3435 of 13-5-1916. The candidate must state his age and credentials.

Applications must reach the undersigned before the 15th April, 1921, with copies of testimonials, which will not be returned. Preference will be given to candidates who have already taken the Bombay Sanitary course in Hygiene and Epidemicology.

(Sd.) P. A. DIAS L.M. & S., President, Bandra Municipality.

Municipal Office
Bandra, 31st March, 1921. 8850

NOTICE.

I the undersigned have to inform to the public that on the 25th June, 1920, had given to the public an information through "Prajamitra" that my two preference share certificates bearing No. 2405/6 of the Central India Spearing Co., Ltd., the dividend warrant of the said two shares Call receipts bearing No. 501 of the Finish Motor Service Co., and the account books were burnt away in the great fire of Mulji Jetha Cloth Market arose on 22nd June, 1920.

The above said companies took an objection saying that the above information must be given through English, Gujrati paper and therefore, I hereby again inform the public that I have applied to the said Companies to supply me the duplicates of the above said Share certificates of the above said share certificates dividends warrants and Call receipts here by give the public notice that if any one have any objection in this matter they may inform it to the said Companies within 15 days from to day after which the Companies will not hear any one.

KAPURCHAND RAMCHAND. R2887

EAST INDIAN RAILWAY.

NOTICE.

GOVERNMENT SURCHARGE TAX.

WITH effect from th e1st April 1921, a revised Government Surcharge of two and a half annas (2½ annas) per rupee of freight payable will be levied on—

(a) Coaching traffic (other than passengers) and
(b) Goods traffic including Coal.

Surcharge, however, will not be leviable on consignments of Grain, Pulses, Firewood, Fodder, Live-stock, Water, Road Materials (actually the property of Local Boards, Municipal Councils, the Calcutta Port Trust and City Corporation at the time of despatch) and on goods booked between any two stations in a Native State or Foreign Territory.

By order
P. C. SHERIDAN, General Traffic Manager

No. 35.
Calcutta,
29th March 1921.

PUBLIC NOTICE.

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS for the erection of Buildings at Lovegrove Road for the Bombay Cycle and Motor Agency, Ltd., will be received at the Office of the undersigned on WEDNESDAY, the 6th April, 1921.

Copies of the tenders and further particulars may be obtained at the Office of the undersigned.

SHAPOORJEE N. CHANDABHOY & CO., L.C.E., F.S.A. (Lon.), L.R.I.B.A. (Lon.), Architects, etc.

Morarbhai Building, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay, 30th March, 1921. 8819

GOVERNMENT OF BOMBAY.

DEVELOPMENT DEPARTMENT.

THE Director of Development is prepared to receive tenders for the supply of 44 tons of Steel Bolts and Nuts and 22 tons of Cast Iron Washers. Blank forms of tender and specification of the material required may be obtained at the Office of the Chief Engineer, Reclamation, Old Custom House Yard, Bombay, on payment of Rupee one.

Tenders should reach the Office of the Director of Development before 12 noon (S. T.) on Monday, April 25th, 1921, at which time they will be opened.

Tenders must be accompanied by Rs. 100 in cash or Government securities endorsed to the Director of Development as earnest money. This will be refunded to unsuccessful tenderers, and in the case of the successful tenderers, will be credited to him as part of his security deposit.

The successful tenderer will be required to deposit in cash or Government Securities endorsed to the Director of Development Rs. 1,000 as security for the due fulfilment of his contract.

The Director of Development does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any tender, nor to give reasons for the non-acceptance of tenders. He reserves the right to accept any tender in part only against the total requirement stated.

Old Customs House Yard, Fort,
Bombay, the 2nd April, 1921. C8870

LEGAL NOTICE.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Mr. RAMCHAND HARGOWAN has agreed to sell the undermentioned property to our client. All persons having any claim to or upon the said property by way of mortgage, inheritance, lease, sale, gift, lien or otherwise howsoever are required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their office at Mercantile Bank Buildings No. 54, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the same, if any, will be considered as have been waived and the purchase will be completed without regard thereto.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of Fazandari land or ground together with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house standing thereon situate at the corner of the junction of Abdul Rehman Street, with Nakhoda Street, without the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 204 square yards or thereabouts and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under New Survey No. 1361 and bounded as follows:—that is to say, on or towards the East by the said Abdul Rehman Street, on or towards the West by the property of Kansara, on or towards the South by the said Nakhoda Street and which said premises are assessed by the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under Ward C Nos. 822-832 and Street Nos. 26-28-30-32.

Dated this 1st day of April, 1921.

PAYNE & CO., Purchaser's Attorney. 8871

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Mr. NURSEY MONJEE, of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant, has contracted to sell the undermentioned property to our client. Any person having any claim in or to the said property or any part thereof by way of sale, exchange, mortgage, gift, trust, inheritance, possession, lease, lien, easement or otherwise is hereby required to make the same known in writing to us in our office No. 14 K, Hummum Street, Fort, Bombay, and to the Assessor of Municipal Rates and Taxes within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without any regard to any such claim and the same will be considered as waived.

All that piece or parcel of leasehold land together with the messuage or dwelling house known as "Osberry House standing thereon, being Plot No. 11, on the Chowpatty Estate of the Trustees of the City of Bombay Improvement Trust, situate at Chowpatty in the Walkeshwar Division of D Ward in the City and Island and Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 1722 square yards or thereabouts and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue bearing New Survey No. 7298 and bounded, on the East by Plot No. 10, on the West by Babulnath Road, on the North by Babulnath 1st Cross Road, on the South by Babulnath 2nd Cross Road and which said premises are assessed by the Assessor of Municipal Rates and Taxes under D Ward No. 2447 (11) and Street No. 357 and were formerly and are now in the occupation of the tenants of the said Vendor Nursey Monjee.

Dated this 28th day of March, 1921.

MERWANJI KOLA & CO., Purchaser's Attorneys. 8877

LEGAL NOTICE.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that BIKDICHAND GAJADHAR, of Bombay Inhabitant, has contracted to sell the undermentioned property to our client BILASRAI JOHARMAL and GOVINDRAM JOHARMAL.

All persons having any claim against or to the said property by way of inheritance, mortgage, gift, sale, lease, lien, charge, trust, maintenance, easement or otherwise howsoever are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their Office No. 1, Ash Lane, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without reference to such claim and the same, if any, will be considered as waived.

SCHEDULE OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of land of Pension and Tax land or ground together with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house standing thereon, situate, lying and being on the South side of Phophalwady Lane, without the Fort of Bombay and in the Registration District and Sub-District of Bombay, in the Island of Bombay, containing by admeasurement two hundred and thirty-six square yards or whereabouts, or registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 536, New Nos. 2609-2618, Old Survey No. 60, New Survey No. 523 and in the Books of the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under C Ward No. 5284 and Street No. 21 and bounded as follows, that is to say, on or towards the East by the property of Moreshwar Narayanrao and on or towards the West by the property of Bai Mankorebai, widow of Mulji Manji, on or towards the North by the said Phophalwady Lane and on or towards the South by the property of Manecklal Maganlal and Hiralal Bhogilal and delineated on the plan whereof hereto annexed and thereon surrounded by a red colour bounding line.

Dated this 1st day of April, 1921.

N. C. DALAL & CO., Purchaser's Attorneys. C8869

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that our client Mr. HAJI TAR MAHOMED ABBA SHERIFF has at an auction sale held on the 19th day of March, 1921, purchased from Messrs. NAROTOMDAS JUTHA, SHAH HIMATLAL JAGJIWANDAS and SHAH MATHURADAS DEOKARAM BAXI, the Trustees for the members of the sect known as the Dasa Modh Mandha sect of Parmanandas Thaver, the property more particularly described in the Schedule hereunder written.

All persons having or claiming any estate, right, title, interest, claim or demand whatsoever in, to or upon or in respect of the said property or any part thereof by way of inheritance, gift, bequest, trust, charge, mortgage, sale, lease, lien or otherwise howsoever, are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes and also to the undersigned at their office at Nos. 91-99, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay, within fourteen days from the date hereof, at the expiration of which period the sale will be completed without reference to such claim or claims (if any) and the same will then be considered to have been waived.

SCHEDULE OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of land of Pension and Tax tenure containing by admeasurement three hundred and nine square yards or thereabouts and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 296, Old Survey No. 2 and New Survey No. 7463 together with the messuage, tenement or building standing thereon, assessed by the Municipality of Bombay under C Ward No. 6525, Street No. 1 and 2, all which premises are situate at and on the Western side of a road or passage formerly called Amroli and now called Ardeshir Dady Cross Lane at Bombay, in Registration Sub-District of Bombay and are bounded on or towards the East by the said Ardesir Dady Cross Lane, on or towards the West by the property formerly of Awabai Edulji but now belonging to the Dharamshala of Mulji Madhowji, on or towards the North by the property of Rao Bahadur Gopal Hari Deshmukh and on or towards the South by the Dharamshala of Mulji Madhowji and were formerly in the occupation of Bai Manekbai, widow of Bomanji Jamasji Daruwalla and are now in that of the said Vendors and their tenants.

Dated this 2nd day of April, 1921.

SABNIS & GOREGAOKER, Purchaser's Attorneys. C8864

SALES BY AUCTION.

J. S. MODY & CO.

AUCTIONEERS,
20, APOLLO STREET FORT.
Telephone No. 3409.

OUTRIGHT AUCTION SALE AT THE ORIENT HOTEL BUILDING SHOP, OPPOSITE THE GRAWFORD MARKET BY J. S. MODY AND CO.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 4th April, at 2-30 p.m.

The stock-in-trade of a well-known Tailoring Shop consisting of silk, woollen and cotton piece-goods, hosiery, collars, felt hats, etc.

In small lots to suit the requirements of the purchasers. Goods now on view.

GOOD OPPORTUNITY TO INVESTORS. AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY KNOWN AS "MANECK HOUSE" ON GOWALIA TANK ROAD, CUMBALLA HILL.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 4th day of April, 1921, at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. J. S. MODY and Co., Auctioneers, will sell by Public Auction, on the premises, by order of Messrs. Forbes and Co., Attorneys for the second mortgagee, and on account and at the risk of the Mortgagor Mr. Narmadashankar Harjiwan Joshi and in pursuance of the power of sale reserved to the second Mortgagee by the Indenture of second Mortgage dated the 16th day of February, 1920, and made between the Mortgagor of the one part and the second Mortgagee of the other part, the undermentioned property, free from the claim of the first Mortgagee Mr. Bhimdivalla for Rs. 1,50,000 with interest under Indenture of Mortgage, dated 16th day of February, 1920.

PARTICULARS OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of freehold land or ground containing by admeasurement one thousand six hundred and seventy-seven (1,677) square yards or thereabouts situate, lying and being at Cumballa Hill, Altamount Road, without the Fort, and in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue of Bombay under Old Nos. 583 and 667, New Nos. B/2782 and 3011, Old Survey Nos. 82, 83, 64 and 65 and New Survey No. B/7068 together with the messuages, tenements, buildings, hereditaments, structures, fixtures and premises, etc., erected and standing thereon and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under D Ward Nos. 3429 (1) and 3429 (1A) and Street Nos. 1 and 2, Altamount Road, and bounded as follows, that is to say, on or towards the East by the property of Framroz Dinshaw Tarapurewalla and others, on or towards the West by the property of Ratanji Shapurji Tata, on or towards the North by the property formerly belonging to Shorabji Palanji Khan and now to Mirza Mahomed and on or towards the South by the Tank Road and which said premises are in the occupation of the tenants.

For further particulars and sale application may be had of Messrs. Forbes and Co., Attorneys for the Mortgagees, at their Office, Fort, or to the Auctioneers.

SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNETT & CO.

AUCTION SALE of very artistic teakwood partitions.

On SATURDAY, the 9th inst., at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Home Street, Fort, on the 2nd floor of the Telephone Building.

Very Artistic teakwood partitions with glass and wooden pannels and cupboard affixed thereto, suitable for Banks and big and small offices.

The above will be on view 4 days before the sale.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 4th April, 1921, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Doongersey Road, at Malabar Hill, very valuable and handsome teak and blackwood household furniture, rich glass, crockery and platedware, dining table, arm and without arm chairs, sideboard and dumbwaiters, rich Persian and Brussels carpets, electric lamps, drawing room Chesterfield, sofa and easy chairs, fancy cabinets, ornaments, rich water colours and engraving and oil paintings, one upright grand sweet tone piano by Rud loach, writing tables, office chairs, glass door book cases, single and double bedsteads, mirror almyrahs, cloth and gown presses, dressing chest of drawers, dressing and wash-hand tables, easy chairs, teapoys, etc., etc. The property of Sir Stanley Reed, Kt., K.B.E., LL.D., and others.

The property of another gentleman:—

A special tix Studebaker Motor Car, touring body, 5 seater, with all accessories, stepney tyre and tubes, search light, watch, in good running order, very little used.

Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

On SUNDAY, the 10th April, 1921, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Bandora Hill, opposite English Church, very valuable and handsome teak and blackwood, plain and carved household furniture, rich glass, best crockery and best plated and silverware, dining table, & chairs, sideboards and dumbwaiters, rich Persian and Brussels carpets, electric lamps, drawing room suite, rich Dresden figures, Chesterfield sofas and chairs, one pianola, one solid mahogany piano by Rom Hill, rare old coloured prints, oil paintings and water colours, large drawing room durry 46 by 29, rich old blue China fancy cabinets, writing tables, office chairs, glass door book cases, revolving book stands, by Breslauer, cameras, single and double bedsteads, Singer sewing machine, mirror door almyrahs, cloth and gown press, dressing and wash-hand tables, one large Jost fan, teapoys, cash chairs, etc., etc.

The property of John T. Fry, Esq., proceeding home.

Catalogues will be published and the property is on view.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

On MONDAY, the 25th April, 1921, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Essur Mansions, Altamont Road, Cumballa Hill, very valuable and handsome teak and blackwood plain and carved household furniture, rich glass, best crockery and best plated and silverware, dining table and chairs, sideboards and dumbwaiters, rich Persian and Brussels carpets, electric lamps, drawing room suite, rich Dressden figures, Chesterfield sofas and chairs, one solid mahogany piano, rare old coloured prints, oil paintings, and water colours, rich old blue China fancy cabinets, writing tables, office chairs, glass door book cases, revolving book stands, cameras, single and double bedsteads, Singer sewing machine, mirror door almyrahs, one cloth and gown press, dressing and wash-hand tables teapoys, cash chairs, etc., etc.

The property of Captain A. F. MacDonald Carke.

Catalogues will be published and the property on view four days before the sale.

AUCTION SALE OF EMPTY CRATES AND PACKING CASES.

Under instructions from the Chief Stores Superintendent, G. I. P. Railway, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will, on TUESDAY, the 12th instant, sell by Public Auction, at 3 p.m. (S. T.), at Haji Bunder, Sewree, G. I. P. Stores, the following:—

One lot of empty crates and packing cases.

A deposit of 50 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

A Splendid Opportunity for Merchants desirous of securing New Business or for Banks or those requiring a large Shop on the corner two roads at Hornby Road, Fort.

AUCTION SALE of a large "Cash Chemists Shop" with all its stock-in-trade and goodwill and lease of the shop situate on corner of two roads at Hornby Road, under instructions from Messrs. Ardeshir Hormasji Dinshaw and Co., Attorneys for the Vendor, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will, on MONDAY, the 11th instant, sell by Public Auction at 3 p.m. (S. T.), on the premises all the stock-in-trade, goodwill and lease of the shop in one lot. The goods consists of medicines, drugs, furniture, show-cases, perfumery, toilet goods, multigraph, cash register, dispensary stock, tables, chairs, clocks, safes, collapsible gates of show windows, etc., etc.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Ardeshir Hormasji Dinshaw and Co., Solicitors, or to the undersigned.

Re. Estate of the late Mr. Dinshaw Nowroji Billimoria.

The undersigned will receive private offers for the purchase of all the household furniture of the abovementioned deceased lying at 41-43 Thakurdwar Road, Girgaum, up to the 15th instant.

The furniture is open for view for any intending purchaser.

BENNETT & CO.

Bombay, 4th April, 1921.

MESSRS. RICHARD AND READYMONEY.

Government Auctioneers,

41, Esplanade Road, Fort.

AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE FURNITURE, JEWELLERS IRON SAFES, ELECTRIC STAND, ETC.

Messrs. RICHARD & READYMONEY, Auctioneers, will sell by Public Auction on MONDAY, the 4th instant at 2-30 S.T.), at 41 Esplanade Road, Inset to Messrs. Mulla and Mulla, Solicitors office, Drawing Room, Office Room, Bed Room, Furnitures, Gold and Silver watches, Diamond, emerel and Ruby, ring Bangles, necklaces, chairs, etc.

Property on view.

FOR PRIVATE SALE

One Black horse, for sale. See Messrs. Richard and Readymoney, Auctioneers.

RICHARD & READYMONEY.

Auctioneers,

4th March, 1921.

...harpened bright and keen
... As. 8 each. New
...ted Re. 1-0-0 each.
... Rs. 5, Wilkinson
... Razor Re. 5.
...ves. New
...es. etc.,

SALES BY AUCTION.

MESSRS. SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.

WEEKLY SALE.

Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE and Co. will sell on WEDNESDAY, 6th April, 1921, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), at their Sale Rooms, the following:—

By order of the Bank concerned:—

2 cases Cadbury's chocolates.

50 cases finest Sardines in Olive Oil.

36 cases of 60 tins Eyssens "Star" Brand Cheese.

17 cases Granite Floor Varnish of American Varnish Co.

160 barrels green copperas

By order of Narandas Mengraj, Esq., and on account and at the risk of Ramkrishna T. Thakore:—

A.S.M. 1/29—29 cases glass globe.

EB 19/26—8 cases suit cases; 14/16—3 cases paper pasted wooden suit cases.

A.A.H.M. 1/5—5 cases suit cases.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 4th April, 1921.

MENESSE & CO.

AUCTIONEERS,
No. 84, HUMMUM STREET, FORT.
Telephone No. 4880.

AUCTION SALE OF BUILDING MATERIALS.

Under instructions from The Bombay Improvement Trust, Messrs. MENESSE & Co. will sell by Public Auction THIS DAY MONDAY the 4th April 1921, at 9-30 a.m. (S. T.), the materials for removal of the following buildings:—

Building St. No. 1-23; 24-28: Case Nos. 46-60, Chunam Kiln Cross Street and Old Nagpada Cross Lane.

Building St. No. 48: Case No. 37: Governor's Road.

AUCTION SALE OF LARGE QUANTITY OF GUNNY BAGS.

Messrs. MENESSE & Co. will sell by Public Auction THIS DAY MONDAY the 4th April 1921, at 3 p.m. (S. T.), at Bardan Gali, Mandvi, by order of the Insurance Office concerned, the following goods salved from the late fire that occurred at the above place:—

A large quantity of Gunny bags damaged by fire and water.

AUCTION SALE OF 87 BALES OF BENGAL COTTON.

Messrs. MENESSE & Co. will sell by Public Auction on TUESDAY the 5th April 1921; at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.) at Colaba; Arthur Bunder near Fort Press by order of the Insurance Office concerned the following Cotton slightly damaged by fire and water and belonging to Messrs. Ralli Bros.

87 bales Bengal Cotton.

A deposit of 50 per cent. will be required on the lots being knocked down.

AUCTION SALE OF 60 BALES SARGODHA (PUNJAB) COTTON.

Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will sell by Public Auction on TUESDAY, the 5th April, 1921, at 4 p.m. (S. T.), at the B. B. and C. I. Railway Goods Yard, Colaba, on account of the Insurance Office concerned, the following cotton slightly damaged by fire and water, belonging to the Sholapur S. and W. Mills, Ltd.

60 bales Sargodha Cotton (Punjab).

A deposit of 50 per cent. will be required on the lots being knocked down.

MENESSE & Co,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 4th April, 1921.

GANDHI & CO.

AUCTIONEER.
Telephone No. 4267.

AUCTION SALE of the right, title and interest in the immoveable property situate at Kumbharvada without the Fort.

Under instructions from Messrs. Jehangir Mehta & Somjee, Attorneys for Mr. Soorchand Shivram 2nd Mortgagee and on account and at the risk of Heera Vella the Mortgagor, essrs. GANDHI and Co. will sell by Public Auction in pursuance to the power of sale reserved to and vested in the Mortgagee under an indenture of Mortgage dated the 19th April 1920, between the Mortgagor of the one part and the Mortgagee of the other part, all the right, title and interest of the mortgagor in the undermentioned property on WEDNESDAY, the 13th April 1921 at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.) at the premises subject to the first mortgage dated 10th November

SCHEDULE.

All those pieces or parcels of land of quit and ground rent tenure situate lying and being at Kumbharvada Street outside the Fort containing by admeasurement 662 7/9 square yards and bearing Collector's Old Nos. 1 37, 1937 and 1942, New Nos 9073, 9074 and 9078, Old Survey Nos. 325 325, 324 and New Survey Nos. 5008, 5003, 5009 and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under C Ward Nos. 7661 7662 Street Nos. 162, 64, 66, 68, 170, 72 74 76 78 180 and bounded asfollows that is to say on or towards the East by the Kumbharvada Street on or towards the West by the sweeper's passage on or towards the North by the house of Kashinath Vithoba Sakharam and on or towards the South by the house of Suleman Abdul Wahad.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Jehangir Mehta and Somjee. Attorneys for the 2nd Mortgagee at their office Cama Building Medows Street, or to the undersigned.

AUCTION SALE OF 124 BALES OF COTTON

Messrs. GANDHI and Co., Auctioneers will sell by Public Auction on THURSDAY, the 7th April 1921 at 5 p.m. (S. T.), at Colaba Cotton Green, at the room of Seth Jetha Devji by order of Sheth Madavsingh Chhaganlal and on account and at the risk of Seth Nandram Juarmal of Neemuch Camp:—

124 bales of Neemuch cotton old. The goods is on view at Sagar Press "K" godown of Seth Jetha Devji.

A deposit of 25 per cent will be required at the time of sale.

GANDHI & CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 4th April, 1921.

New Year Presents.

OF

Indian Silks, Saris, Scarves Opera-cloaks, Shoe-brocades, tissues, table-centres, purses, brassware, rare Pictures.

COME AND SELECT AT

GUPTA'S

New Queen's Road, Near Opera House, BOMBAY

Phone 3242.

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD & CO.,

AUCTIONEERS & COMMISSION AGENTS.
BOMBAY.
Telephone No. 521.

SALE TO-DAY AT 3 P.M. (S. T.)

AUCTION SALE of right, title and interest of insolvents valuable property situated at Haines Road, and at Gunjalwady near Arvi Taluka Junner District near Poona, at Malunge in Taluka Khed, District Poona

Under instruction from B. N. Lang, Esq., the Official Assignee of Bombay and the Assignee of the estate and effects of the Insolvent Ramchandra Ganuji Waker, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., will sell by Auction on MONDAY, the 4th April, 1921 at 3 p.m. (S. T.) at the Rooms No. 16 Apollo Street, the following:—

PARTICULARS OF PROPERTY.

LOT NO. I.

All that one equal moiety in all that piece or parcel of Foras freehold land or ground containing by admeasurement one thousand square yards or thereabouts and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under Old Nos.

Name of the Thikan	S. No.	Pot No.	T. No.	A.	G.	Assessment. Rs. a. p.	Boundaries. East	South.	West.	North.
Solat Mala	577	0	0	1	39	2 8 0	S. No. 578.	S. No. 514.	S. No. 576.	S. No. 584.
	576	0	0	1	10	2 8 0	S. No. 577.	S. No. 514.	S. No. 575.	Land of Renu Tulsaji.
	508	0	0	0	18	1 6 8	Land of Harku Krishnaji.	Canal.	Land of Abaji Devji.	S. No. 510.
	579	0	0	0	36	1 9 4	Hemaji Ganujis land.	S. No. 574.	Land of Narayan Ganuji.	Land of Renu Tulsaji.
	582	4	0	0	20	0 8 10	Canal.	Land of Harku Krishnaji.	S. No. 580.	Land of Laxmon Sakharam.
	584	2	0	0	31	0 12 0	S. No. 582-83.	Hemaji Ganujis land.	Road to Malunge.	Land of Madu Dharmaji.
	570	1 & 2	0	0	25	0 6 0	Land of Narayan Ganuji.	S. No. 574.	Land of Laxmon Sakharam.	Malunge Road.
	568	0	0	0	8	0 2 3	Land of Bhiku Raoji.	Land of Harku Krishnaji.	Malunge Road.	Land of Devji Narayan.
	581	0	0	0	22½	0 8 8	Canal.	Dagdu Ganujis land.	S. No. 580.	Land of Laxmen Sakharam.
Walker.	439	3	0	0	37½	0 12 6	Land of Dagdu Ganu.	S. No. 442.	Land of Gajabai Bhagwat.	S. No. 443. (land).
Mala	439	4	0	0	35½	0 12 6	S. No. 404.	S. No. 443.	Land of Dagdu Ganu Jadnav.	Land of Dagdu Jadnav.
Forest and Land Set	482	0	0	10	35	8 12 0	S. No. 481.	S. No. 443.	S. No. 584.	S. No. 500*
"	484	0	0	58	1 31	4 0 6	S. No. 482-83.	S. No. 489.	Canal.	S. No. 500*

*All that one-fourth share in the lands to be enjoyed commonly with the other 3 copercemers.

LOT NO. III.

All that one-fourth share on the West land used by the Joint family for grazing cattle and known as the Guruchara measuring 30 acres and 4 gunthas situate at Malunke Taluka and Sub-district Khed, District Poona bearing Survey No. 619 and bounded on the East by Narayan Padval's land on the South by land of Sayd West by Forest and North by Sadu Bhavoo Land.

LOT NO. IV.

Old house in Gauthan at Gunjalwadi Arvi aforesaid consisting of 3 compartments and bounded on the East by a lane on the South by the house of Sadu Bhawoo Vevekar on the West and North by Public Road measuring 25 hands in length and 11 hands in breadth.

LOT NO. V.

All those 6 compartments in the house or Sopa at Solat Mala at Gunjalwadi Arvi aforesaid and bounded on the East and South by the land of Narayan Vevekar on the West by the House of Narayan Vevekar and on the North by the house of Shabaji Madhji Jadav admeasuring 39 hands in breadth and 20 hands in length.

For further particulars of sale apply to Messrs. Pandia and Co., Solicitors at their office No. 43, Medows Street, Fort, or the Undersigned.

CRAWFORD & CO.,—con'd.

AUCTION SALE OF 6 BUNDLES OF EACH OF 5 CASES BOOT PROTECTORS FROM GERMANY AND 11 CASES OF AMERICAN YELLOW AND GREEN WIRE NETTING.

SALE TO-DAY AT 3 P.M. (S. T.)

By the order of Messrs. D J Mistry and Co. and on account and risk of Mr. Fatally Mulla Allybhoy Trading in Jinjikar Street and Messrs Manilal Varajlal and Co Trading at No. 28/30, Nagdevi Street Cross Lane, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Auction on MONDAY, the 4th April 1921 at 3 p.m. (S.T.) at their Rooms No. 16 Apollo Street the following:—

6 Bundles of 5 cases Boot Protectors from Germany per s.s. "Flenenfels"

2 Boxes American yellow wire netting

PER S S "CITY OF CANTON"

2 Boxes American Yellow wire netting. Per s.s. "City of Benares."

7 Boxes American Green wire netting. Per s.s. "City of Benares".

WEEKLY SALE.

SALE TO-DAY AT 2-30 P.M. (S. T.)

AUCTION SALE OF HOUSEHOLD AND OFFICE FURNITURES.

Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, on MONDAY, the 4th April, 1921, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), at their Rooms, No. 16, Apollo Street, Fort, the following:—

Household and office furnitures, such as drawing room suites of sofas and chairs, armed and armless chairs, mirror door cupboards, writing and dressing tables, fancy teapoys, cupboards, bookstands, etc.

By the order of B. N. Lang, Esq., the Official Assignee of Bombay and Assignee of the estate and effects of the Insolvent, Tokersey Kanjee and Co:—

7 bags of Almond.

By order of the office concerned:—

1 case metal buttons.

10 cases assorted Biscuits.

15 cases enamelware, such as basins bawls, rice plates, tumblers, etc.

By order of parties concerned:—

4 bales check.

1 bale woollen blankets.

1 bale coloured mulmul.

9 pieces coloured Chintz.

By the order of Postmaster-General, Bombay:—

Dead articles, viz., boots, clothes, medicine.

Horses, carriages, etc.

CRAWFORD & CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 4th April, 1921.

"TINCTURA"

Simple method of testing Tinctura is to write with it and after 24 hours put the paper in water, the itching of the written ink will be as black as anything and permanent. Other cheap inks will not even stand this test as they contain only colour and no fixing agents.

TRY A BOTTLE
OF
"TINCTURA"

Price Rupee one only.

25% goes to the

Lok. TILAK Fund

FROM OUR PROFIT

Agents Wanted.

All India-General Agency,

419, Thakurdwar Road, BOMBAY 2.

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD & CO.,—con'd.

231, 231, 270, 228, 229, 230 232 233 270 271. New Nos. A-2-13757, 13757, Old Survey No. Nil and New Survey No. 13-3492 together with the messuage tenement or dwelling house or chawls standing thereon assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under E Ward Nos. 4377 (2) 4377(2A), 4378(1) 4378(2) 4378(5) and Street Nos. 214A, 214A, A216, 216A and 216B and which premises are situate at Haines Road outside the Fort and in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay and are bounded on or towards the East by the property of Tukaram Vithoba and others on or towards the West by the property formerly of Laxmibai wife of Nana Canmaji and now of Krishnaji Ganuji and others on or towards the North by the property of Ripon Manufacturing Company and on or towards the South by the property of Vithaldas Motilal.

LOT NO. II

All these following pieces or parcel of land situate at Gunjalwady near Arvi Taluka Junnar District, Poona and at Malunge in Taluka Khed, District Poona in the Sub-District of Narayangaon situate at Arvi.

AMUSEMENTS.

THE EXCELSIOR

6-30 TWICE NIGHTLY 9-45

The King of Laughter and the leads of the Allied forces of fun and humour.

CHARLIE CHAPLIN

IN

"SHOULDER ARMS"

Charlie Chaplin has his own ideas of whipping the Hun.

LAST FEW NIGHTS.

LANGDON VARIETIES

including

COLYER & HODSON

in an entire change of programme.

THE EMPIRE

TO-DAY at 6-30, 8-15 and 10 p.m.

WARREN KERRIGAN

IN

"An Old Country Lad"

A Picture with an Irish Setting

A powerful and interesting Human Story.

"REGULAR PAL"

Comic.

PATHE GAZETTE

THE EMPRESS

TO-DAY 6-30, 8-15 and 10 p. m.

SESSUE HAYAKAWA

IN

"THE BRAND OF LOPEZ"

A Thrilling Melodrama of Spain with Hayakawa as an Outlaw Bull Fighter.

IMPERIAL

THE PREMIER PICTURE PALAC OF BOMBAY
LAMINGTON ROAD

RUTH ROLAND

IN

RUTH

OF THE

ROCKIES

SEE

The greatest Serial star in her greatest Serial Sensation

She fights like a bear cat and sides like a cyclone!

A puick shooting rapid fire western thriller. More sur prises than those performed by the greatest magicians!

MORE THRILL CAN BE FOUND IN THE MOST DARING CIRCUS ACTS! IT HAS THRILLS! STUNTS! ACTION!

PATHE GAZETTE

Latest news of the World

FELLOW CITIZENS

by

S. POLLARD

Time

7, 845 and 10-30 daily

Matinees Bank Holiday and Saturday at 5 p.m. and Sunday at 3-30 and 5-15 p.m.

POPULAR PRICES

ALWAYS A GOOD SHOW

Fourth Week!

Messrs. K. D. and BROTHERS'

presents

"The Hawk's Trail"

featuring the celebrated Screen Stars

KING BAGGOT

GRACE DARMOND

RHEA MITCHELL

The most unusual serial ever presented.

A Comedy in the Programme.

Four Shows To-night: 5-30; 7; 8-45 and 10-30 p. m. (S-T.)

Globe Cinema

(Sandhurst Road.)

AMUSEMENTS.

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE

BOMBAY'S MOST CENTRAL THEATRE.

HOME OF CELEBRITIES.

Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.

GRAND VAUDEVILLE! PROGRAMME

ECCENTRIC DUET

by

ZINA FROLOVA

and

BI-BO

Programme Will Include Following Items:—Aria from Opera "PAGLIACCI" by BI-BO. 2. "DIN-DIN" Duet by BI-BO and FROLOVA. 3. "POLISH MAZURKA" Composed by Veniaski Duet- Mandoline and Guitar—Bi-bo and Frolova. 4. March Composed by Bi-bo, playing five instrument at a time. 5. Song "MAOROZ" one string instrument and Guitar-Duet by Bibo and Frolova. 6. "RUSSIAN COSSACS" Composed by Bi-bo—Mandoline and Guitar—Duet—Bi-bo and Frolova. 7. ACROBATIC MUSIC—playing two instruments at one time by Bi-bo. 8. American new dance. Duet. Bi-bo and Frolova.

Also a 5-reel Remarkable picture:

OLIVE THOMAS IN

"OUT YONDER"

An interesting story of stormy coasts and sunny hearts. A thrilling Love Drama filled with the Freshness of the Sea.

SCENES SET AMID THE RUGGED ROCKY REEF IN THE ATLANTIC.

Exciting Plot!
Beautiful Scenes!!
Splendid Acting!!

A DELIGHTFUL ENTERTAINMENT

Prices:— Rs. 1-8. 1, Ans. 8 and 4 (Seat in Side Boxes Rs. 2) Dress Circle Boxes Rs 5 each.)

This Week

Messrs. K. D. and Brothers present a Beautiful Gaumont Picture—a Magnificent All-British Screen Craft Production

"THE FALL OF A SAINT"

Starring

JOSEPHINE EARLE

and

GERALD LAWRENCE

(6 Reels—6,000 feet)

It is a charming story of Romance and Mystery, beautifully staged, splendidly acted and fortified by a superb cast.

"THE FALL OF A SAINT"

is a Love Story, replete with extremely interesting incidents and magnificent settings.

The Love of an emotional woman misplaced—a soul bartered away for the mere bauble of a title—the realisation of true happiness, though too late—the downfall of a man of saintly virtues—villainy of the blackest type contracted—all this making up a profoundly appealing

SOCIETY DRAMA OF TO-DAY!

A Comedy in the Programme.

To-night at 5-30, 8-45 and 10-15 p.m. (S.T.)

West-End Cinema

(New Charney Road).

BOMBAY'S POPULAR RENDEZVOUS

Cinema Majestic

Girgaum

presents TO-NIGHT

a Brother's Million-Dollar Supersérial

The Silent Avenger

A gripping story of LOVE and HONOUR, DANGER and DARING with Whirlwind action and intense interest.

Events that will shiver you with terror are mere Common incidents in this Serial.

See the Mighty Daring

WILLIAM DUNCAN

in this Latest Serial

He will thrill you, chill you, burn you with excitements.

Four shows daily at 5-15, 7, 8-45, & 10-30 p. m.

Extra show on Sunday and Saturday at 3-30 p. m.

IMPORTANT NEW BOOKS

OF

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COAL, IRON AND WAR—An Important Study of Industrialism. By Edwin C. Eckel 12/6n or Rs. **10-2-6.**

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COMMERCIAL

CABLE QUOTATIONS.

COTTON

Liverpool, 31st March 1921

		Bales
Total Day's Sales at Liverpool		3,000
" " Sales on Spec. & for Exp.		—
" " Sales of East Indian		150
" " Imports		—

EGYPTIAN FUTURE PRICES:—

Egyptian F G F Spot Limited Request		8 02
Sakels		—
New York, 11 a. m. (As known in Liverpool at closing time.)	May	12 20
	July	12 70
	Oct.	13 18
New Orleans 10 a. m.	May.	11 74
	July	12 20

Liverpool, 31st March, 1921

From 4th April to 22nd, Liverpool Cotton Market will close at 4-30 p. m.

ADDITIONAL QUOTATIONS

Liverpool, 31st March, 1921

M G Bengal Good	4.35
" " Fully Good	4.85
" " Fine	5.10
Bhownuggar, Good	—
" Fully Good Fine	—
No. 1 Oomra Good	5.35
" Fully Good	5.85
" Fine	6 10
M.G. No. 1 Oomra, Good	—
" " Fine	—
" Broach Good	6 65
" " Fully Good	5.70
" " Fine	7.15
" Scinde, Good	4.23
" " Fully Good	4.73
" " Fine	4 98

EGYPTIAN COTTON.

CLOSING PRICES

Liverpool, 31st March, 1921

Months	To-day's prices
April	14/60
May	14/50
June	14/50
July	14/50
Aug.	14/60
Sep.	14,65
Oct.	14/70
Nov	14/75

CLOSING PRICES

Liverpool, 31st March, 1921

Months	To-day's Prices
Apl	7 79
May	7 94
June	7 93
July	8 12
Aug	8 20
Sep	8 26
Oct	8 30
Nov	8 33
Dec	8 36
Jan	8 39
Feb	8 42
Mar	8 45

Liverpool, 1st April 1921

May	7 93
July	8 12
October	8 30
January	8 39

CLOSING PRICES.

New York, 1st April 1921

May	11 89
July	12 40
October	12 89

AMERICAN MARKET

New York, 31st March, 1921

Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports	18,000
" Exports to Great Britain	5,000
" " to Continent	7,000
Futures at New York May	12.25
Futures at New York July	12.71
" Oct	13.21
Spot Cotton at New York	12.25
" Orleans	11.50
Future at New Orleans May,	11.82
" July	12.28
Fair Rio Coffee No. 7 quality)	65.8
Demand Bills	392.00
Silver Commercial Bars U. S. Mined	99.1/2
" " " Foreign	57 1/4

EXCHANGE.

London, 31st March, 1921.

On London at Paris	55 89
" Italy	95 62
" Germany	245 75

MONEY MARKET.

London, 31st March, 1921

Rentes 3%	58 1/4
Bar Silver Spot	33 1/8
" 2 Months hence	32 5/8
Continental Selling	Quiet
Discount, Bank of England Rate	7
Discount Bank Bills 3 m/st	63/16
Discount Indian Bank Bills 6 m/st	6
" Fine Trade Bills 3 months	7 1/8
" " " 6 "	7 1/2
Interest day to day loans	6
" 7 day Market loans	5 1/2

EXCHANGE ON CONTINENTAL CENTRES MIDDLE QUOTATION

London, 31st March 1921

Stockholm	16 81
Christiania	24 33
Amsterdam	11 38
Switzerland	22 60
Belgium	53 55
Athens	50 63
Petrograd	—
Paris	—
Italy	—
Germany	—
Austria	—

London, Thursday 31st March 1921

The Bank of England returns for the week ending yesterday show the following results:—

Total Bullion	£128,300,000	No change
Public Deposits	£23,000,000	No change
Other do	£114,600,000	Inc £13,000,000
Govt. Securities	£26,000,000	Inc £2,000,000
Other do	£112,900,000	Inc £14,900,000
Notes and Gold	£16,900,000	Dec £300,000

The Bank Reserve is 12% of the Liabilities.

EXCHANGE.

On London at Paris—Francs 56.29

METALS.

London, 31st March 1921

English best Selected Copper	£69
Standard Copper G. M. B.	£70 1/8
Copper Braziers	£116
Yellow Metal	£10
Hard Spelter	£20
Corrugated Sheets	£27
Tin Block	£56

WAR LOANS.

Funding Loans 4% 1960/90	£70 1/8
Victory Bonds 4%	£77
War Loans 5% 1929/47	£87
Consols 2½%	£48 5/8
Rupee Paper 3½%	£35 1/2
Indian Stock—3½% Sterling Loans	£56 1/4
Government Securities 3%	£48 1/4

London, 1st April 1921

Telegraphic Transfers	—1/3 7/8 downward
Bar Silver Spot	—32 1/2 Dull Tendency
Bar Gold—	—104/10 Quiet

JAVA SUGAR

London, 31st March 1921

Fine White Java C. & F. Calcutta Mar. April Sellers	37/9
New Crop June-July Sellers	32
Fine White Java C & F Bombay Mar April, Sellers	38/9
Fine White Java C. & F. Karachi Mar April, Sellers	39

Tone:—Dull

WHEATS.

London, 31st March, 1921

Royal Commission has fixed the following prices in force from to-morrow:—

Chorice whits Karachi—	Afloat	77/6
Wheat Plate—	Kilos	78
Australian F A Q—		78/6
" Grades A		73/6
" " B		68/6

SHARES

Chartered Bank	£14 1/2
Hongkong "	£95
National "	£37 1/2

SEEDS.

London, 31st March 1921

RAPESEED, Ferozepore Real Bold m/a Sellers	£16 3/4
RAPESEED, Yellow Guzerat, 416 lbs. ex-Ship m/a	£18
RAPESEED, Brown, Cawnpore 416 lbs. ex-Ship m/a Sellers	£14 3/4
TONE OF RAPESEED:—	
LINSEED, Bombay per 416 lbs. ex-Ship m/a—Nominal Easier	£19
TONE OF LINSEED:—	
LINSEED, Argentine (La Plata) m/a Sellers—	£15
COTTONSEED, Bombay (sound delivered per ton) m/a—	£9 1/2
TORIA RAPESEED:—m/a Sellers	£17 1/2
LINSEED CALCUTTA, m/a Wagon	£16 1/4
Do April-June Value	—
Quiet and Easier—	£16

RUBBER

Para Rubber Fine Hard Cure May-June	11 1/4
Plantation First Latex Crepe March	11 3/4

Tone:—Closing Steady.

BOMBAY MARKETS.

COTTON

(From our Correspondent.)

Bombay, April 2.

The Marwari Bazar opened this morning for Fully Good M. G. Broach April-May at Rs. 257 and advanced till Rs. 260 the rate at 3 p.m. being Rs. 259 for April-May and Rs. 278 for July-August. The Bazar finally closed at Rs. 259 for April-May and Rs. 278 for July-August. At Colaba the market opened at Rs. 259 for April-May and closed at Rs. 261.

Our market for ready cotton had a better tone yesterday and prices improved by Rs. 5 to Rs. 10 per candy. There was a fairly good inquiry from Japan Exporters of nice quality and about 7,000 bales are reported to have changed hands yesterday.

BOMBAY EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS

Bombay, 1st April 1921.

	Market Rates
Bank Telegraphic	1/3 1/2
Bank Demand	1/3 9/16
Dec Acceptance 3m/s	1/4 3/16
Fcs. Demand	360 1/2
American Dollars	385
Hongkong Dollars	189 1/2
Shanghai	253
Japan	184
Singapore	189

Market:—Steady

THE METAL MERCHANTS COMPANY.

Issued rates for Brass and Copper

Daily Quotations.

1st April 1921

	Per Maund.	Rs.	a.	p.
Brass	3/4	86	0	0
Do.	1	86	0	0
Do.	1¼	86	0	0
Do.	1/2	86	0	0
Do.	1¼	86	0	0
Do.	2	86	0	0

COPPER RATES

1st April 1921

Copper	3/4	86	0	0
Do.	1/	93	0	0
Do.	1¼	97	0	0
Do.	1/2	100	0	0
Do.	1¼	100	0	0
Do.	2/	95	0	0
Japanese Copper Bars		60	0	0
Panch taka Japanese		26	0	0
Copper English Bars		56	0	0
Brass-Bars		57	0	0
Lead		55	0	0

WHEAT AND SEEDS

The Bombay Wheat and Seeds Daily Quotation Bazaar Rates.

1st April, 1921.	Bazaar Terms 6-30 p. m. Rs.	a.	p.
Ready			
Wheat, White Delhi 70-80	61	0	0
Wheat, White Cawnpore 70-80	60	0	0
Wheat, Karachi Bangla	62	0	0
Rapeseed, Brown Delhi	8	0	0
Rapeseed Brown Cawnpore	8	0	0
Rapeseed, Yellow Cawnpore	8	8	0
Linseed, Brown Bold	12	8	0
Linseed, Brown Thin	11	0	0
Teaseed, White 85-15	75	0	0
Teaseed, Gajar 75-25	70	0	0
Teaseed, Gajar 50-50	68	0	0
Teaseed, Black	60	0	0
Poppyseed White	12	8	0
Groundnuts	62	0	0
Mowraseed	7	8	0
Barley	60	0	0
Castorseed	48	0	0
Vrar	30	0	0
Forward			
Wheat May	9	9	6
Wheat June-July			
Wheat Aug.-Sept.			
Wheat Oct.-Nov.			
Linseed May	13	15	0
Linseed, Sept.			
Linseed Dec.			
Rapeseed April-May			
Rapeseed June-July			
Teaseed Gajar 85-15 Dec. Jan.			
Teaseed Gajar 75-25 Dec. Jan.			
Teaseed Gajar 50-50 Dec. Jan.			
Wheat June-July			
Wheat Aug.-Sep.			
Wheat Oct. Nov.			
Linseed Sept.			
Linseed Dec			

MONEY AND SHARE MARKET.

April 2.

Bars Gold ready, Rs. 29-12.
Bars Silver ready, Rs. 87-6.

EXCHANGE.

T T on London, 1/3½.
D D on London, 1/3-9/16.
3 M/st D A, 1/4-1/8.
D D on Paris, Francs 355.
3 M/st D A, Francs 390.
T T on Japan, Rs. 189.
60 D/st D P, Rs. 180.
American Cross Rate, Dollars 3.93.
London Silver Spot D, 32½.
London Silver Forward D, 32-1/8.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

5 per cent War Loan, 78/8.
5½ per cent War Bonds due 1920-22, 99/8.
4 per cent Conversion Loan, 69.
4 per cent Terminable Loan, 93.
3½ per cent Paper, 56.
4 per cent Port Trust due 1974, 62.
6 per cent Port Trust due 1930, 96.
4 per cent Municipal due 1974, 62.
6 per cent Municipal due 1929-49, 96.
4 per cent Bombay Improvement Trust due 1974, 62.
5 per cent Municipal Tansa, 90.
5 per cent Municipal Sanitary, 91½ to 92½.

SHARES.

The market was closed to-day.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

Bombay, 1st April 1921

Means of observation taken at 8 a. m. 10 a. m. 2 p. m. 4 p. m. and 10 p m

Barometer corrected to 32 deg. Fahr—	inches	—	29.815
Temperature of Air	degrees	—	81 6
Wet Bulb Thermometer	"	—	74 8
Dew Point	"	—	72 0
Relative humidity of Air	"	—	0 735
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudy—10)		—	0 0
Maximum temperature of Air degrees		—	88 3
Minimum do do "		—	74 9
General direction of Wind	From Midnight		N, NNW, WNW, SSW
Movement of Wind in 24 hours	to Midnight		Miles 146

SUN, MOON AND TIDES AT BOMBAY.

HIGH WATER.

Day of Week	Day of Month	Bombay Mean Time	Depth on Still
Friday	8th	h. m. m11 34 / 11 35a	ft. in. 28 1 / 28 0

LOW WATER.

Day of Week	Day of Month	Bombay Mean Time	Depth on Still.
Friday	8th	h. m. m5 12 / 5 31a	ft. in. 15 10 / 16 10

A Bangalore message of April 2nd states that the third squadron of the Royal Air Force left for Ambala last night. The first squadron is leaving for Mesopotamia shortly.

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And it is also the reason why over 10,000 Doctors recommend 'Wincarnis.'

If *you* are Anæmic, or Weak, or Run-down, or Nervous, or trying to regain strength after an illness—do as thousands of others have done.

Begin taking 'Wincarnis' to-day and enjoy the vigorous health that comes from rich, revitalised blood, new nerve force, new vigour and abundant vitality.

Remember the 30 years' reputation of 'Wincarnis'—remember there are imitations on the market which attempt to trade upon the reputation of 'Wincarnis.'

Therefore, *be sure you get 'Wincarnis.'* If you want to get well—shun substitutes.

If you are offered a substitute, say "No thank you, I *must* have 'Wincarnis.'"

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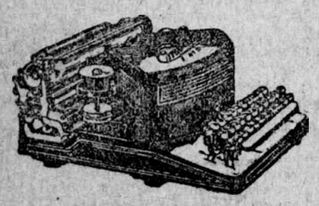

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THE "EMERGENCY" COMMITTEE.

LORD AMPTHILL'S IMPUDENT CIRCULAR.

The following is the text of the circular letter over the signature of Lord Ampthill and others announcing the formation of the Emergency Committee:—

For some time past accurate information of the general position and the trend of events in India has now been obtainable in this country. Occasional letters of warning from individuals with first hand knowledge have appeared in the press; but for the most part the real facts are ignored or misrepresented.

The Government of India having gradually lost control of the situation during the last three years, has now ceased effectively to maintain law and order. Isolated groups of Europeans are being boycotted and assaulted; English girls are publicly insulted in the streets of the leading cities; serious faction fights between Indians take place unchecked and contribute to the growing disorders; continued strikes are fostered by Home Rulers in railway workshops and among industrial and transport workers; the lower ranks of Government employees and the menial urban population; threats are openly hurled against European commerce and trade enterprise. In several places a sinister combination for disorderly ends has been formed, under the auspices of agitators, between college and school students and the truculent riff-raff of the bazars, and schools and colleges have in consequence been closed.

The Montagu reformers are spurned by the extremists, who are frankly Bolshevists in their attitude towards the British Government, styling the latter as the 'Empire of Sin', while the unity of the provincial Governments is rendered impossible by the presence of an expensive galaxy of Indian Ministers, who, where they have not shown themselves definitely hostile, are wholly lukewarm in their support of the British administration.

The public services are disheartened by lack of support and by the paralysis of the central Government; true Indian loyalists are openly harassed and boycotted by the revolutionary party and are denied protection; while according to the latest ruling of the speaker, Parliament is apparently debarred from imposing any effective check upon a general surrender to our enemies in India.

In order to draw attention to the danger of the present situation in India and to explain more fully its salient features an Emergency Committee has been formed which will conduct an extensive campaign to draw attention to the grave peril that threatens our Eastern Empire.

ADAM OR EVE?

The Bishop of Liverpool is reported to have said that they could not look on the dress of some women without fear and shame. If this be so, then a working woman (writing in the "Daily News") replies to the sons of men and bishops, 'Fie, fie, my good little men! Rend your hearts and not our garments!' And why, in the name of justice, put all the blame on the daughters of Eve? Is the apple never proferred by Adam?

A thoughtful woman who walks the gaily-lit streets of any city will see sights that will make her heart sick. There are painted girls and vicious youths following a false light in the darkness of their lives in the glare of the streets. If there were not a few grains of truth in the words of Bernard Shaw: 'The home is the girl's prison and the woman's workhouse,' would these young girls be so eager to escape from their dreary, prison-like homes, or marriage be so ridiculed and belittled by the weary household drudges? The sons and daughters of deans and bishops, owing to the superiority of their education, can discern the falsehood contained in the statement. Give us more light and understanding.

A woman who has walked alone down the streets of his city cannot understand the Bishop's condemnation of women, alone. Let a youngish woman of quiet demeanour, and clad in no alluring dress, wend her way to the ferry or station after an evening at a theatre or concert, and of a surety she will be accosted by a leering look, or some stimulating words of temptation from an Adam in uniform or an Adam without shame. Ask the wives, the mothers, the sisters of Englishmen if there is no change in the demeanour of men since 1914. Not in all, thank God.

Of course women are responsible for this change: fast women and bold girls have degraded woman in the eyes of man. But women are not degraded by women alone, or this social impurity would not exist.

CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, April 2.

The market to-day has been dull and lifeless. Cotton shares were firmer with a heavy turnover in Dunbars. Coals and miscellaneous were quiet with no special features of interest. Following were closing quotations:—

Coal:—Burrakur 50-4, Industry 16-4, Karanpura Development 16-8, Patmohna 13, Sutikdih 14-8.

Jute Albion 300 Craig 7, Dalhousie 405 s.l., Fort William 338, Howroh 40-8, Lansdowne 312, National (pref.) 104-8 s.l., New Central 500 s.l.

Tea:—North Western Cachar 139.

Miscellaneous:—Bengal Lead 5, British India Tobacco 3-14, British Indian Corporation 10-8, Central Provinces Cement 7-12, Calcutta Landing and Shipping 10, Dunbar Cotton 372, Kesoram Cotton 15, Marshall Sons and Company (India) Ltd. 7-6, Sphere Fire and Marine Insurance 4-2, Thornycroft (India) Ltd. 6-12.

Government Paper three and a half per cent. was quoted at Rs. 55-10 to 55-14 and small lots were done at Rs. 56-2 to 56-6. War Bonds short loans at 99-4 to 99-14, 1925 at 98-12 to 99-4 and 1928 at 98-14 to 99-6 per cent.

AT THE ROYAL OPERA HOUSE

THE MONKEY'S PAW.

The Bandman Comedy Company gave on Saturday night, a performance of W. W. Jacob's comedy called "The Monkey's Paw" and of two other small pieces called "Duds' and Who's Master," which have been written by two of the actors in the Company, Sergeant-Major Morris calls on Mr. and Mrs White and gives "The Monkey's Paw," to the former. The gift is a talisman, which has the power of satisfying any three wishes of the person who holds it in his hand. Well, Mr. White wishes for £200, which sum does come to him, but it comes in the wake of a calamity. His son Herbert goes to the Electrical Works where he is working in the morning as usual, but he is not destined to return home at all. For, an accident occurs in the works, and he is killed there. The Manager of the works sends the news to the bereaved parents with a messenger along with £200 as compensation. The parents are heart broken on hearing the news. A week passes, after which it occurs to Mrs. White that by means of the talisman her son might be called back to life. She therefore persuades her husband to express the second wish with the Monkey's Paw in his hand. He does so, and there is heard immediately a knocking at the outer door. The father realizes that it must be his son's ghost, and therefore, at the very moment that his wife opens the door to let her son in, he, with the talisman still in his hands, wishes the third and last wish that his son might rest in peace., The ghost at once disappears and the curtain falls.

The play was very well acted throughout. Mr. Carl Lawson and Miss Beryl Barraclough as Mr. and Mrs. White were very good. We never could conceive before now that Miss Barraclough was capable of acting so well and that too as an old lady. The other two pieces were also a great success. Miss Pratt was brilliant as Mollie in "Dud's, and Mr. Stephens as Hon. Reggie Wilderston looked a delightful fop.

CONGRATULATIONS TO MR. W. G. JOSHI.

AMRAOTI CITIZENS' MEETING.

(From our own Correspondent.)

AMRAOTI, March 31.

Owing to the prohibition order of the District Magistrate of Amraoti, a public meeting to congratulate Mr. Wamanrao Joshi had to be abandoned. But no amount of prohibition can suppress the ardour and enthusiasm of people and a meeting had to be arranged at Walgaon, a place seven miles off from Amraoti and was attended in large numbers.

While proposing Dr. Shahane to the chair Mr. Moharir a non-cooperating pleader and Secretary of the District Congress Committee, announced at the outset that Messrs. Shevade and Babasahib Khaparde had suspended their practice from that day.

He then remarked that the said riots were certainly not committed by non-cooperators, and he suspected them to have been instigated by those opposed to non-cooperation.

Mr. Shevade said that the movement was purely a religious one and could never be stopped until it had attained its cherished goal, and declared his intention to carry on the work of Mr. Wamanrao, who is a true disciple of the late Lokmanya.

Mr. Khaparde gave a splendid character-sketch of Mr. Wamanrao and related his interview with him, and said he emphatically refused to defend himself.

The president remarked that if Mr. Wamanrao was arrested for carrying on an agitation to remove their grievances, they also stood for the same cause and the Government for simple consistency's sake need pass orders to arrest them as well.

A resolution congratulating Mr. Wamanrao on his firm stand and long services was passed.

SCHEME FOR ENTOMOLOGICAL SERVICE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, April 1.

In December last views of the Indian Tea Association were invited by the Government of Bengal on a scheme for the expansion of entomological work in India and formation of an Imperial Entomological Service. The Committee of the Association have now directed that a reply to the Government of Bengal should be drafted expressing general approval of the establishment of an Entomological Service and embodying some of the suggestions made in this connection by the Entomologist of the Association.

Mr. R. Graham has been nominated by the Indian Tea Association as their representative on the Indian Tea Cess Committee vice Mr. R. Langford James resigned.

LATEST HONOURS

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

DELHI, April 2.

Gazette of India Extraordinary announces the following honours:—

To be K.C.I.E.:—Earle of Cromer.

To be C.I.E.:—Lieut.-Col. Sir Malcolm Murray, Comptroller of Household and Col. Sir E. C. Worthington, Medical Adviser on the staff of the Duke of Connaught.

Dr. Thomas, Librarian of the India Office, London, now on his tour of visits to the principal libraries of India and Burma, visited on Friday the Calcutta Sanskrit College library and the Calcutta Madrasa Library in company with the Private Secretary to His Excellency the Governor. He left for Puri last evening and is expected back in Calcutta on Tuesday. (A. P.)

A Bangalore message of April 2nd states that a draft of about 250 non-commissioned officers and men of Queen's Bays arrived from England yesterday.

CALCUTTA TAXICAR DACOITY

HEARING OF THE CASE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, April 1.

The hearing of the case against five accused four men and a woman, alleged to have been concerned in Lyon's Range taxicar dacoity on March 1st, began to-day.

Three of these are charged with highway robbery and robbery while armed with deadly weapons, and one man and the woman with receiving stolen property.

Three witnesses were examined including Mr. C. G. Ross, formerly a Captain in the Army, who said he was in Lyons Range in another taxi at the time the dacoity occurred. On hearing the sounds of firing he stopped his car and saw a man in Khaki struggling with another for the possession of the tin box, the former succeeded in obtaining the box and thrust it into another taxi waiting near by. A watchman who had a rifle fired a shot but he aimed at the ground. The taxicab in the meantime made off. Witness seized the rifle from the watchman and fired at the taxi, as it drove off, with the object of puncturing its tyre, but as the cartridge was a blank one his shot had no effect. The case was adjourned.

POPULARISATION OF POLICE ADMINISTRATION.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, April 2.

A fresh lot of draft resolutions on the forthcoming reforms of the Provincial Conference is published with a view to popularise police administration. The Conference is of opinion that the portfolio of police should be entrusted at the earliest opportunity to an Indian Member of the Executive Council, that the police portfolio be made a "transferred" subject under a minister, and that in each district an advisory committee should be formed with the non-official majority to advise the district officer in all matters connected with police administration. Other resolutions urge the organisation of village union boards to improve the condition of rural areas, and the starting of reforms associations for the early attainment of Swaraj within the Empire.

BURMA NEWS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

RANGOON, April 2.

The annual sale of liquor-licences, Rangoon, resulted in the dimunition of one lakh and fifty-three thousand rupees compared to the last year, the increase of 90,000 for country-fermented liquor being off-set by the decrease of Rs. 2,20,000 for foreign liquor at Rs. 38,000 for country-spirit.

The Census Act case against Lt.-Col. Carty was withdrawn.

Three posts of Deputy Commissioner and one Settlement Officer are notified as available in the Burma Civil Service, and four posts of District Judges are notified as opened to the Burma judicial service and members of the Bar.

The Local Government has given Rangoon Pasteur's Institute a grant of Rs. 20,000 annually for three years with greater powers of control to the committee.

A committee with an Indian Civilian as president and two Burmans, one official and one non-official, as members is appointed to investigate incidence of municipal taxation in view of reforms and to suggest method of readjustment with purpose of securing most equitable form of taxation.

REPORTER KILLED ON RAILS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, April 2.

Mr. T. Doraswamy Iyengar, reporter of the "Hindu" was runover by a train while returning from Bezwada this morning after the All-India Congress Committee meeting. He alighted at Ponneri from a train and attempted to cross the line to take water, but tripped and fell on the lines and the Up-Bezwada train from Madras ran over him. He was carried to Madras, but died on the way.

GAZETTE OF INDIA.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

DELHI, April 1.

Mr. L. Graham officiates as Joint Secretary in this department. Hon. Mr. A. P. Maddiman, President, Council of State, is granted four months leave.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

Lieutenant Colonel F. A. F. Bamardo, I.M.S., officiates as Principal, Medical College, Calcutta. Lieut.-Col. F. W. Summer I.M.S., officiates as Civil Surgeon, Simla. Dr. G. R. Tawbe M.B., officiates as Professor of Ophthalmology, Lucknow Medical College. Major A. S. Leslie, I.M.S., is appointed Superintendent Female Jails, Port Blair.

EDUCATION DEPARTMENT.

His Highness Sir Aga Khan is appointed First Pro-Chancellor, Aligarh University. Lieut.-Col. E. D. W. Greig, I.M.S., is appointed Director of Medical Research.

FOREIGN AND POLITICAL DEPT.

Mr. E. C. Gibson, C.S., is posted as Assistant Commissioner, Ajmer, Merwara. Captain Stuart Hornet is posted as Political Agent, Quetta Pishen.

RAILWAY DEPARTMENT.

Mr. J. Izat officiates as Senior Government Inspector of Railways, Bombay.

The Mysore criminality report for 1920 show nearly cent per cent. increase in capital punishments and transportations, and about twenty per cent. increase in punishable offences. The increase in crime is attributed to abnormal prices of foodstuffs, and unfavourable seasonal conditions.

POLITICAL PRISONERS.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—His Highness the Duke of Connaught has come and gone but alas! the fate of the political prisoners has remained unchanged. India had learnt by past history to associate the visit of Royalty with some boon or concession to the people. It was natural therefore that when the visit of the Duke of Connaught was announced, it was anticipated in many quarters that it would be signalised by the grant of liberty to those political prisoners who had not been fortunate enought to earn the amnesty promised in the recent proclamation of His Imperial Majesty, or to secure any reduction in their sentences. The high hopes that were raised have been dashed to the ground; the lively anticipations that were entertained have proved unfounded and these political prisoners have been left in the cold shade of neglect. May I draw the attention of the authorities to the fact that almost all the prisoners who were convicted in the Vadod and Barejadi cases by the Special Tribunals set up in Ahmedabad and who are now undergoing their sentences, are uneducated persons, who acted under the impulse of the moment in a fit of frenzy. They are persons of good antecedents, some of them with a record of loyalty to the Government. So far as the prisoners in the Barejadi case, tried by one of the special Tribunals, are concerned, the said Tribunal had actually recommended to the local government to exercise their powers under section 401 of the Criminal Procedure Code, of reducing the punishment inflicted upon them, in view of the fact that no untoward consequences had followed, or flowed from, the acts of the accused. The said punishment has not been reduced by the local Government, nor is it even modified in any way, the general amnesty promised in the King's proclamation notwithstanding.

It is said that a "new era" has dawned in India and that there is a "change of heart" on the part of the bureaucracy. Nothing would be a more convincing or conclusive piece of evidence of this change of heart than the release of these prisoners. The grant of liberty to them is not likely to endanger or disturb the public peace in any manner. They do not know even the Alpha Beta of politics, nor are they agitators. Will His Excellency Sir George Lloyd, whose statesmanship is shining like a beacon-light in this Presidency, when the other provinces of this country are immersed in the darkness of repression, add one more laurel to his cap, by ordering the release of these prisoners, on the occasion of the accession of Lord Reading, to the Musnud of India and thereby earn the blessings of the people of Gujrat:—Yours, etc.

H. V. PAREKH.

Ahmedabad.

PARSEE EMERGENCY CORPS.

MILITARY OFFICERS ENTERTAINED BY PARSEES.

Mr. M. R. Karanjvala, commanding the Parsee Emergency Corps, entertained at the Green's Restaurant, on Tuesday evening, several military officers stationed here. Mr. Karanjvala had sent invitations to those officers who were interested in the Corps and who had given valuable advice and assistance. Covers were laid for about 20 guests.

Next to the layal toast, Mr. Karanjvala whilst proposing the toast of the guests, said he was very proud to see such a gathering of European officers, who had taken keen interest in the P. E. Corps, assembled at the dinner table.

After the P. E. Corps was disbanded in 1918, instead of sending the brave band of Parsee boys to their homes, he said he caught the idea of utilizing the splendid stuff by starting a Boy Scouts branch, and he got valuable assistance and advice from many of the officers who were at the table.

He was sorry that Col. Smith and Capt. MacLeanan were not present. These officers had given him all assistance in training the boys and keeping them in form. He was also sorry to part with Capt. Dhunjibhoy, who was every ready to render any medical service when needed. He was glad to see Capt. Dhunjibhoy succeeded by as enthusistic an officer as Capt. Elchidana.

Amongst those who had rendered the Corps really valuable service were, he said, Scouts' Commissioner Mr. Botterell and Mr. Sorab F. Mulla.

Col. MacLeanan, in replying to the above toast, said that he was very glad to be present at the dinner with his Parsee friends. At such a critical time in the history of India, the movement of Boy Scouts was really helpful, and by the training of these boys they really formed them into useful citizens of true character. He was glad to see the valuable work done by the Parsee lads, and congratulated the community for the splendid result seen by him.

SAD END OF MAHAR WOMAN.

SUSPECTED MUDER BY HUSHAND

Yesterday morning, the dead body of a Mahar woman, named Draupadi, aged about twenty-eight, was found lying in a quarry at Sewri. On receiving information the divisional police went to the scene and found Draupadi lying with her throat cut and other stab wounds on her body. Enquiries made by the police, showed that the deceased was living with her husband Vithu Dhurma, a stone-breaker. On Thursday, her brother and a friend Ganu Sahadu came to pay a visit to her and they all had liquor. At 7 p.m., her brother left them, but Ganu remained at her hut. Ganu, Draupadi and her husband went to bed and shortly after Draupadi was heard crying for help, but nobody came to her assistance through fear. The deceased was on intimate terms with Ganu who ran away when Draupadi was shouting. It is surmised that the deceased was detected misbehaving with Ganu, by her husband, who got furious and attacked her.

PASSENGERS BY S. S. KALYAN

Among the passengers who left Bombay on Saturday by the P. and O. s. s. Kalyan for Marseilles and London, were:—Mr. and Mrs E C Acworth, Sir George and Lady Barnes, Sir Osward Bosanquet, Lord and Lady Chelmsford, Major-General W S Leslie, Lieut-Col P A Maxwell, Mr Justice and Mrs Scott Smith, Lieut W E P Saunders, the Hon Capt and Mrs Sheepshanks, the Hon Anne Thesiger, Lieut-Col R Verney, Mr Justice Walmsley, Major G R Ashton, Major R E A Bridge D.S.O., Major C G Dauby, Major C M Hawes, Lieut-Col H J Riddick, Major L Lawrence Smith and Major H W Walker.

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COMMERCIAL GRIEVANCES.

REPRESENTATIONS TO NEW VICEROY.

BOMBAY CHAMBER'S AND INDIAN CHAMBER'S ADDRESSES.

Yesterday a deputation of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce waited upon His Excellency Lord Reading, at the Government House, Bombay. The deputation which was headed by Mr. A H Froom, presented and address to His Excellency, in the course of which it was stated:—

"We have a lively remembrance of Your Excellency's unrivalled services to England at the outbreak of the War when her financial credit was seriously disturbed, and still more has India cause to be grateful to Your Excellency for the help rendered later, at a time when the silver reserve of this country had dwindled almost to vanishing point. The sympathetic aid of the United States of America, enlisted through the skilful and patient negotiations of Your Excellency, saved India from a financial crisis and we well remember the relief felt by all when, in addition to consignments which were coming forward from America in other vessels, the Royal Indian Marine Ship "Northbrook," which had been especially diverted for the purpose, arrived in Bombay with a large cargo of silver early in June 1918.

"Your Excellency's wide knowledge of international finance is, we felt, placed at the disposal of this Country at a most opportune moment. India as an exporting country is now at a disadvantage owing to the disorganisation of the world's exchanges, and the general reduction of credit among her customers. We would respectfully draw Your Excellency's attention to the recommendations of the Brussels Conference for the restoration of credit in Europe, and to the importance of applying them, so far as they are practicable, to the interests of India. It is our opinion that only by the operation of the laws of supply and demand, based on the restoration of a normal balance of trade in favour of India, can we hope to find a stable level for the rupee; and we trust that it will be the endeavour of Your Excellency's Government to allow those laws to take effect by the expansion of the trade of India within its natural channels and without arbitrary external interference.

"The trade of Bombay is pre-eminently dependent on Railway communications with the interior of India and this Chamber has recently impressed on the Indian Railway Committee its desire that adequate funds should be made available to ensure the efficiency and development of the Railway services of India. The recommendations of the Committee will shortly be before Your Excellency's Government, and we trust that it will be found possible to give the fullest effect to any proposals that may be made in the direction of freeing the Railways from a financial control which, in our opinion, has retarded their expansion and hampered their utility.

"Your Excellency's arrival in India coincides with the inauguration of a system of representative Government, which it is the universal hope, will ensure the peace and prosperity of the country, we congratulate ourselves that Your Excellency's long experience of Parliament will be at the disposal of those responsible for the conduct of public business in the new Councils and we feel confident that, under Your Excellency's guidance, the revised constitution will fulfil to the uttermost the expectation of those who have brought it into being."

VICEROY'S REPLY.

In reply to the address His Excellency Lord Reading thanked the deputation on behalf of Her Excellency and himself for the address of welcome from them. Referring to the financial circumstances affecting the monetary position of India and to such assistance as he was able to give when he was Ambassador in the United States of America to preventing a serious position which at the moment had seemed to threaten the silver market, His Excellency said he was glad now that that he was associated with America in that enquiry and he could assure that nothing was more exciting then during his various stays in America than the five days in which he was engaged in trying to get the Congress to pass the necessary laws to meet the situation. He well understood that there should be no discussion about it.

He watched with great anxiety the daily reports that they got at the time of the Metallic Reserve and the possibilities of getting ships in time to relieve the situation.

It was quite natural that they should refer to the present condition of the export trade in India. He would only observe upon that that although he could not suggest for one moment that it was a solution, yet it was worthy of observation that this was a symptom which was not peculiar to India, but was also to be found in other countries. This, of course, was not of much help to the merchants of India, but was a factor to be borne in mind they strove to get at the causes and they must go further back in examination when mere consideration of what had happened even during the last 12 months or the last 24 months in relation to the rupee.

EXCHANGE NOT A SYMPTOM.

Continuing, His Excellency said exchange was not a symptom. It was the natural consequence of what was happening in the country. The balance of trade was disturbed owing to the medium of paper money and the consequence was that the Exchange naturally depreciated but although Exchange was a symptom it had its own and very great part to play in the country. He was very interested to note their observations which he thought related to their Budget, laying a special peculiar stress upon the importance of Government allowing trade to find its own level and to allow the merchants to realize themselves and to find their own level through those various disturbances of trade which were as much due to political causes as to the upheaval during the war as to any other causes. It was not desirable to be dogmatic on this subject. He thought there wright possibly be ways in which Government might be of some assistance. All he wished to say was that he should guard himself from endorsing to the full the observation that Government control could be of no use, although he agreed absolutely with the general observations that they had made.

DEVELOPING TRANSPORT.

Referring to the representation made by the committee of the Chamber to the Railway Committee which is now sitting the speaker said, obviously that was a matter which was certainly *sub judice*. He need scarcely assure them that as far as his Government was concerned they would not fail to consider most the representations which they made in the address. When they came to consider the case of trade, it was always well to remember that transport was as important as anything else. He was not sure that it was always fully recognised that transport difficulties played as important a part as the actual moving of their goods to other countries and so obtain credit for the goods which they purchased. He only made these observations for the purpose of assuring them that as far as he was concerned he was alive to the importance of developing transport for the purposes of trade.

PROGRESS OF REPRESENTATIVE INSTITUTIONS.

They very naturally referred more especially at this moment to recent Reforms. From what he had read and he had heard the new Councils and the Reforms were in operation. They were an opportunity for the people of the country through their representatives, of expressing their views and it was a satisfaction to know, as it must be to all those in favour of representative institutions, to observe how far along the line in a very short space of time these new Councils and generally speaking new institutions had progressed.

INDIAN CHAMBER

After the deputation of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce departed, a deputation of the Indian Merchants' Chamber and Bureau was received by His Excellency Lord Reading. The deputation was headed by Mr. Lalji Naranji and was composd of Mr. Hansraj P. Thackersey, Mr. Manmohandas Ramji; Mr. Walchand Hirachand; Mr. Lallubhai Samaldas; Mr. Iswardas Luxmidas, Mr. Vithaldas D. Thackersey, Mr. Motilal Kanji, Mr. Fazul Ibrahim Rehimtulla. Mr. Jamnadas Vasanji Manji; Mr. Jamnadas Dwarkadas; Mr. Jethmal Narandas; Mr. Vallabhdas Chaturbhuj Shivji; Mr. Mavji Govindji; Mr. Kikbhoy Premchandi; Mr .N. M. Mazumdar; Mr. B. F. Madan; Mr. Mathuradas Kanji Matani and Mr. J. K. Mehta. After all the members of the deputation were introduced to His Excellency, the Chairman presented an address of welcome enclosed is a very artistically made casket, to His Excellency.

THE ADDRESS

The following is the text of the Address:—

May it Please Your Excellency.

We the President and Members of the Indian Merchants' Chamber and Bureau—a body representing large commercial and industrial interests of the Indian Community of Bombay, beg to approach Your Excellency and offer our most cordial welcome on your appointment by His Majesty the King-Emperor to the exalted office of Viceroy and Governor-General of India.

Your Excellency arrives at a time when this country is passing through a critical period, both politically and commercially, a period almost unprecedented in its extent and nature and requiring political and financial statesmenship of the highest order to face it. We however, feel assured that with the great and distinguished record of service to your country at the most serious moment of its existence, Your Excellency comes best equipped to face the enormous task of removing the clouds of depression and reconstructing India in the light of the spirit for which the great war was fought. The watchword Your Excellency has adopted for work in this country and has guided all Your Excellency's distinguished career upto this time, the watchword of justice, has created hopes that the political, economic, and commercial grievances from which we have been lately suffering will be remedied during Your Excellency's regime.

DISAPOINTMENT TO INDIAN HOPES.

India was actively associated with the rest of the Empire in the prosecution of the greatest war in the history of the world, in no spirit of commercial bargaining but with a feeling of sincere loyalty. The awakening of high ideals at the time led to the hopes that this ancient land would be accorded her rightful place in the Federation of the Empire, and that Indian people would no longer be treated as they have been in the past in the British Colonies. Even with the passing of the Montagu-Chelmsford Reform Scheme, imperfect as it is, these hopes for an equal place in the Empire were destined to meet with a grievous disappointment. The passing of the Rowlatt Act, the imposition and the administration of the Martial Law in the Punjab, the handling of the Khilafat question and the treatment of Indians in British Colonies exemplified vividly the extent of disappointment of Indian hopes resulting in a deep discontent which has naturally reacted on the commercial and industrial life of the country.

The war certainly gave an impetus to several Indian industries for the time being, but there has set in now an ebb-tide owing to the present trade depression, and it is hoped that through Your Excellency's wise and sagacious experience of the commercial and financial world a way may be found, with the co-operation of the commercial community, to prevent an economic disaster and to preserve for the country the benefit which may have accrued recently through the direction of Indian capital in industrial enterprise.

EXCCHANGE AND REVERSE BILLS.

Consequent on demands made by the war upon the allies for all kinds of supplies, an intense requisition was made for Indian products of all kinds which India gladly met in a spirit of loyalty and cooperation to the fullest extent of her resources despite the fact that this bore hard upon her people. As it was not found possible by the allies to pay their debts to India in gold or even in silver, the bulk of the purchases were financed by India herself agreeing to rest satisfied for the time being with credits in England instead of actual cash. The great demand for our commodities combined with difficulties of payment led to an abnormal issue of paper currency which in its turn was responsible for raising prices in the country. The abnormal demand above described for our exports led to an abnormal rise in exchange. Government tried to meet the situation by artificial restrictions on exports like pearls, food-stuffs, etc., etc., and meanwhile the problem was referred to the Indian Currency Committee who, as Your Excellency is no doubt aware, recommended the high rate of 2s. gold in spite of the strong disagreement of its only Indian Member who protested against such a change in the standard unit of the country as unwarranted and detrimental to its best interests. So long as the war lasted and England wanted Indian food-stuffs, raw material munitions, the exchange was not interfered with. Indian wheat and other articles were acquired compulsorily by means of control and paid for at a price lower than the world price. All these sacrifices and more India made with the one object of helping to win the war. As a means of artificially hastening the establishing of the new ratio, Reverse Bills were sold to the extent of £55 million, and in this way the enormous credits built up in England in providing supplies to the Allies have been transferred to India at a colossal loss in spite of the repeated protests and warnings of this Chamber and other commercial bodies. This has been a source of great discontent all over the country and the country looks forward to Your Excellency for justice being done and a solution more in consonance with the interests of India's toiling millions.

The policy of forcing up Exchange to unwarranted and unheard of levels had, as its consequence, a set-back in our exports at a time when the world was still willing and able to buy Indian products and on the other side a great and unhealthy stimulus to our imports, the result of which interference with the normal course of trade was that the balance of trade went rapidly against the country. The situation has been rendered still worse by trade depression arising directly out of Government action and by the resulting inability of many of our customers to resume their purchases. The reversal of our normal favourable balance of trade has naturally led to a weakening of India's exchanges. The Indian import merchants who have been wantonly charged with lack of commercial morality, but placed implicit faith in the Government carrying out their policy and establishing the rupee at 2s. in view of the persistence in the sale of Reverse Bills at heavy losses and the amendment of the Coinage and Paper Currency Acts now find themselves practically ruined and unable to clear the goods they had ordered. The docks and godowns are congested with high-priced goods and the position is such as will require most careful handling if the country is to be saved from serious financial crisis if not actually a panic that will set back the economical progress of India for years to come.

FISCAL AUTONOMY.

We beg to bring to Your Excellency's notice the deep feeling which exists on the part of the Indian commercial community in the matter of fiscal autonomy which should be enjoyed by this country in the same way as it is by the British Colonies. We regret to record that the Government of India Act, 1919, made no provision for this. The so-called convention providing for fiscal autonomy has not satisfied the Indian public opinion and the recent agitation of Manchester against increase in import duties on piece-goods shows the great necessity for defining by Statute the powers of India to regulate her own tariffs. We hope that Your Excellency will be pleased to secure for this country the liberty of adjusting her own tariffs to suit the requirements of her own well-being and progress.

We have appreciated the feelings which inspired the recent despatch of the Government of India regarding the treatment of Indians in East Africa and hope that Your Excellency will be pleased to secure for Indians a status in the Dominions similar to what is enjoyed by British citizens and thus help in removing one of the sorest grievances of the Indian people.

MILITARY EXPENDITURE.

We view with grave alarm the heavy and ever-increasing military expenditure of the country over which unfortunately we have no control at all and venture to submit that we know of no country in the world which spends in peace time one-half of its revenue on the army. The burden is unbearable for a poor country like ours and leaves little for vital needs like education, sanitation, irrigation and all such other functions of the State that go to ensure he general development of the people and their resources. It is, we submit, inequitable in the extreme that this country should have to maintain a large and expensive army, out of all proportion to the requirements of its own defence, in order to supply Britain readily, when called upon, troops on a war-footing to help her to police half the eastern world outside our frontiers and outside our own interests. We seek relief from this crushing burden; for even our taxable capacity is limited and already over-strained. The watchword of all Governments in these times is economy and we look to Your Excellency for a strong policy of retrenchment in this direction.

We do not wish to trouble Your Excellency with a host of questions which are at present in the forefront in this country, but we hope that Your Excellency, imbued with high traditions of British Liberalism will be pleased to carry forward the country to the goal of complete self-government and the nationalisation of the administration on which His Majesty the King-Emperor has bestowed his benedictions.

We again extend to Your Excellency and Lady Reading a most cordial welcome to this country and wish Your Excellency every success in the discharge of the high office to which you have been called.

VICEROY'S REPEY

His Excellency replying to the address wanted permission to thank them very heartily on behalf of Her Excellency, as well as himself for the cordial words of welcome which they had been good enough to address to them and which Her Excellency and himself very much appreciated.

Referring to the political situation his excellency said that as he took upon himself to state it publicly yesterday morning, he did not think it right that he should now express views upon political matters which had arisen in the past and which he found confronting the Government over which he presided at the moment. before he had acquainted himself with the views of the people of the country. In other words, and speaking perhaps with a recollection of a number of years as a jurist, he must hear all sides before he pronounced a decision.

COMMERCIAL GRIEVANCES.

Proceeding His Excellency Said:—"There are however two or three main subjects to which, I think, I should refer a little more in detail. You tell me that I arrive at a time when this country is passing through a critical period both politically and commercially. I have said enough, I hope, as regards the general political situation to show you that although I will consider very carefully every word that you say, I do not propose to deal in detail with all the various matters which you have just stated.

You, however, refer to commercial grievances with which you are more directly and intimately concerned. I do not mean by that that you are not affected by the Political situation, but being a Merchants' Chamber you are specially charged with the interest of the Indian merchants and, you will forgive me, that you seem to me to attribute a little too much importance, as I understand the situation, to the various causes of Exchange trouble and depreciated currency rather regarding as affecting India and in being a matter which only affects India and which has not equally affected all the rest of the world. It is quite natural that you, who are concerned with Indian rupee and also with Indian trade should fasten your attention upon that; but when one seeks to understand the reasons and the causes, although I agree cordially to what you put forward, I woud point out to you that philosophically and accurately if you are trying to arrive at all the causes, you must not leave out of account the great world dislocation which is truly at the bottom—at the root—of all the trade trouble with which we are confronted.

INDIAN TRADE DEPRESSION.

You go on to say and deal with the difficulties which have arisen and you refer to the depression which has actually occured in India's foreign trade owing, as you say, to the disorganisation of international exchange and the diminution in the purchasing power of India's customers. Well, of course, you understand and nobody better that the dependence of India's trade is upon world conditions and that until these have become more normal as one hopes they will and as soon as possible it is hardly possible to expect that the customers—your customers—for your articles which you reduce will be able to resume their purchases on the former scale. After all, to you who are engaged in daily trade it is but a truism to say that if you are exporting luxuries you would have to wait longer for a restoration of trade than when it means purchasing things which are absolutely necessary for people to live; and we must take that into account when we consider the present position.

Now you say it is very largely your view that the trade will find its own salvation as time progresses. Well, generally speaking I agree absolutely—that no doubt is true—in fact merchants who understand their business all over the world have come to the same conclusion; but I want you just to bear in mind in connection with this that although it may be that you have a depreciated Exchange and consequently the various reactions which necessarily follow are affecting you, I am the last person, with such experience as I have had had during the war, to attribute little importance to them. On the contrary, I know they are important very much at present.

COMMERCIAL MORALITY.

I have noted carefully and observed every word you said about the present condition caused by the large import trade that has been done by India and the large purchases which were framed apparently upon the view that the rupee would be kept steadily at the higher rate. I am aware of that position. I merely at this moment would make one or two observations in conclusion.

Observations have been made as I have noticed about the commercial morality of the merchants. Commercial morality affects credits; credit is a very tender, delicate and sensitive plant and if credit is once affected it takes generations almost to restore it. I do not say for a moment that there is any ground for the suggestion of any lack of commercial morality. Of course, a difficult situation is being created; I won't go back to the cause. Governments are pressed to interfere. This Government over which I preside is asked to intervene. Without pronouncinging anything in the shape of a final word (I have not yet had any opportunity of meeting the members of my Council or discussing with the Finance Member what is the position) I will tell you my own view very strongly; It is that Government ought not to take steps. In a matter of this kind there are difficulties between merchants—the vendor and the purchaser. These in the ordinary course are matters that must be solved between the seller and the purchaser and do not seem to be matters in which Government should be called upon to intervene. This is my personal impression and I hesitate to go further and make any observation upon this matter at this moment. All I will say is that I trust that a way will be found as ways are often found between persons who are left to regulate their own trade position and their own difficulties between themselves and that as a result of this means will be found by which the position of trade will be restored, and that this condition which undoubtedly is very serious one and which is affecting you here most importantly will gradually tend to disappear and that you will have the restoration of conditions which existed before the recent crisis.

INDIA'S GOOD.

His Excellency closed his reply by thanking the Indian public for the enthusiastic reception he had received and concluded thus:—"You Indians throughout India and the British with myself will all be working together in union in the closest cooperation for the development of India's resources for India's prosperity and that in the end as a result India may become a more contented and prosperous country."

MAULANA FAKHIR RELEASED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

ALLAHABAD, April 3.

Maulana Fakhir was brought to Allahabad from Gorakhpur jail and released on the 2nd April. He addressed a public meeting, held at Daira Shah Adamal, to-day, where he recited his jail experiences. Tickets were sold at the meeting for occupation of front seats on the *dais*.

POLICE ZOOLUM IN NAWABSHA DIST.

TERRORISM IN VILLAGES.

SHOCKING REVELATIONS.

(By Our Special Commissioner.)

HYDERABAD SIND, April 3.

With reference to the allegations against the police in Nawabshah district, close personal enquiries made in Sinjhoro Taluka where the incident occurred show that police from across the border of Thar and Parker districts visited Machis and other villages, some distance from Bobiroad station and commited *zoolum* on men and women in order to extort a confession regaring some alleged theft in the latter district. There is conclusive evidence to prove the correctness of the allegations made. The lashkaris' complaint synchronises with my visit. The District Superintendent of Police, Nawabshah visited the place and started a police enquiry which lasted till Friday. It appears that that officer has also recorded very many statements corroborating in almost all respects the allegations that have been made. Revelations have been made which must shock the public conscience that inhuman atrocities such as have been committed in this district should disgrace the administration of the present day.

The broad facts are that not only men were subjected to brutal treatment but women also were made to submit to various unmentionable indignities. In one case police methods so much terrorised a young pregnant woman of fifteen that, it is alleged, she miscarried as a result of the shock. One man named Abdulla who was severely beaten by the police is said to have died in consequence. All evidence points to the culpability of the police aided by certain zamindar. These atrocities have evidently roused serious attention even in official circles.

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

Engagements.

TO-DAY.

League for Combating Veneral Diseases, General Meeting, Bombay Sanitary Association Hall, Princess Street, 6-30 p.m.

S. P. C. K. (Bombay Branch). Annual Meeting at Catnedral Girls' School, the Bishop of Bombay presiding

Municipal Corporation, 3-40 p.m.

TUESDAY, April 5.

University Senate Meeting, Sir Cowasji Jehanjir Hall, 5-45 p.m.

WEDNESDAY, April 6.

Bandra Municipality. Special General Meeting, 6-30 p.m.

Domestic Occurrence.

DEATH.

DASTOOR—Najamar wife of Kaikobad Bhicaji Dastoor (Bar-at-Law) and daughter of Cawasji Beramji Dhala of Surat died Sunday morning. Funeral Monday morning 7.30 (B.T.).

MEETING OF TRAMWAY WORKMEN.

A crowded meeting of the Tramway workers was held at Dadar, near Dadar workshop, under the Presidentship of Mr. M. D. Dalvi to welcome the released men who were sent to jail during the last strike and also to welcome the Inspectors who joined the Union recently.

LEAGUE FOR COMBATING VENEREAL DISEASES.

The Third General Annual Meeting will held at 6-30 p.m. (S.T.) to-day in the hall of the Bombay Sanitary Association, Princess Street. The Hon. Sir George S. Curtis, K.C.S.I., I.C.S., will preside Business.—To adopt the Annual Report and Statement of Accounts and to elect the Office-bearers and the Executive Committee for the year 1921.

LECTURE ON RENT ACT.

Under the auspices of the Bombay Central Cooperative Institute Mr. Rustem B. Paymaster will delivers his third lecture on the working of the Bombay Rent Acts to-day (Monday) in the hall of the Improvement Trust Office, Fort, at 6-p.m. Mr. E. G. Turner, I. C. shas kindly consented to preside. The lecture is open to the public.

PUBLIC LECTURE BY LALA LAJPATRAI.

Under the joint anspices of the Swarajya Sabha, Indian Home Rule League and the National Union, a public lecture will be delivered by Lala Lajpatria in Hindi to-day at 6-30 p.m. at Marwadi Vidyalaya, Sandhurst Road, Girgaon.

Mrs. Sarojini Naidu will preside.

All are cordially invited to attend.

NATIONAL VOLUNTEERS.

INSPECTION BY MRS. NAIDU.

Mrs. Sarojini Naidu inspected the corps of National volunteers yesterday morning at the Esplanade Maidan, where the members from the Cloth Merchants' Volunteers Corps, captained by Mr. Dayal; the Swarajya Sabha Volunteers Corps, captained by Mr. V. A. Desai and the Dasa Surati Volunteers Corps, captained by Mr. V. G. Seth, had mustered strong.

POPULATION OF INDIA.

INCREASED BY NEARLY FOUR MILLIONS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

DDLHI, April 3.

The population of India (British India and Indian States) as ascertained on the 18th March, 1921 was slightly over 319 millions as against a population of 315.16 millions in 1911.

The principal increases have taken place in Madras, Bengad, Punjab, Burma, Assam and North-West Frontier Province. The population of Central Provinces and Berar is practically stationary. Bombay shows a decrease of 1.8 per cent, United Provinces 2.6 per cent, and Behar and Orissa 1.4 per cent.

Among Indian states there are substantial increases in Bareda, Mysore, Kashmir, the Madras, Bengal and Punjab states and the agencies and Tribal tracts of North-West Frontier Provinces and substantial decreases in Hyderabad, Rajaputana, and Central India.

STEAMERS FOR HAJ PILGRIMS.

FARES AND DATES OF SAILING.

The Hony. Secretary Anjuman-i-Khudamun Nabi has sent us the following for publication.

The following are departures and fares of the ships for the benefit of Hajes:—

"Shustari Co's".—s.s. Shustar sailing about 10th April 1921, and s.s. Zayani sailing about 20th April 1921.

Fare Single:—

Deck Rs. 80, Saloon Rs. 200, 2nd Class 275, 1st Class Rs. 325

"Turner Morrison's".—s.s. Nairang sailing about 15th April 1921, s.s. Jeddah sailing about 30th April, 1921, and s.s. Koweit sailing about 12th May, 1921.

Fare Return:—

Deck Rs. 175, Saloon Rs. 350, 2nd Class Rs. 450, 1st Class Rs. 550

RESOLUTIONS RE: BRITISH INTERESTS.

DENOUNCED BY LIBERAL PRESS.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL SERVICE.)

LONDON, April 1.

Recd. 0-30 p.m., April 3.

The Liberal press is denouncing the resolutions to safeguard British Industries, as implying an introduction of rigorous system of protection, and forecasts sharp opposition in the House of Commons on the part of the Independent Liberals and Labourites.

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THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.
Monday, April 4, 1921.

ON THE WRONG SCENT.

In the course of our leading article on Saturday we had occasion to refer to some Anti-Semitic pamphlets which have been scattered broadcast in Bombay in connection with the coming of Lord Reading, the new Viceroy. These pamphlets emanate from one Lieut.-Commander H. M. Fraser, whose address is given as the National Bank of India and the Bengal, U. S. Club, Calcutta. We do not know who the gentleman in questien is, but a glance through one of his productions is sufficient to show any reader what he is. The revival of the anti-Semite madness, without the excuse of mediaeval ignorance and superstition is one of the most remarkable phenomena of recent years. The feeling against Jews no doubt originated in the idea inculcated by a fanatic priesthood that every Jew is, as Anatole France, the great French satirist of "Christianity", has neatly put it, a "deicide." A Christian native of Palestine when asked by an Englishman, "Why were you beating that poor Jew?" replied quite naturally, "He killed my god, sir"; and was greatly scandalised when the Englishman told him he was a fool to have a god whom any man could kill. That is still the prevalent point of view among Greek Christians; but it has long ceased to prevail among disciples of the Western Churches.

Yet it is in the West that at the present day we find a growth of anti-Semitism. Why? We believe it is because all educated people have become aware of the evil inherent in a social order based on usury, and because the Jews were the first usurers, and even more because by their intelligence and application they have risen to high place in every land, they are spoken of as joined together in a great conspiracy to wreck and overthrow the "Christian" dispensation. If that were indeed the case every non-"Christian" in the world would wish them good success. But it is not. It is true that in mediaeval Europe, when all usury was still forbidden by the Christian Church, the Jews incurred dislike as usurers among a people who were reckless borrowers; and that later on they were the first to start great banking and financial firms. But the Jews have generally shown some conscience in finance; they keep their bargains strictly, and at the present day, we say with certainty, Jewish finance is infinitely more respectable and conscientious than "Christian" finance.

The Jews do not control the policy of Europe, and they are not united in a plot against the "Christian dispensation." If they had been, neither new Turkey nor new Russia could have been persecuted as they have been by the Powers, since the Jews of Turkey and of Russia supported the Turkish and the Russian revolutions. There is no Jew in the far from holy trinity which made the Turkish Treaty, and is trying to subject all Asia to the screw of European usury. If Lieut.-Commander Fraser is the English patriot he claims to be, it is against the Greeks and not the Jews that he should turn the cannon of his rage and fear; for it is the Greeks and their Allies, the "Christian" fanatics in England, who are in a plot which aims at the destruction of that justice and religious tolerance which is the only possible foundation of British Empire in the East. Instead of backbiting the New Viceroy, he should join with Indians in a boycott of the Greek and Anglo-Greek commercial and financial houses, and agitate for the impeachment of Lloyd George, and of his Greek financier.

INDIA WAITS

In the first public utterance he made on landing on the shores of India, the new Viceroy has refrained from making any declaration of his policy. "Any declaration of policy to-day," Lord Reading said, "would be, must be, founded upon the opinions of others, and could not be the result of my own deliberate judgment." "I feel convinced," his Excellency added, "that I shall best discharge my duty to the King-Emperor, and serve the interests of India, if I take time to collect information, seek advice and form conclusions. Meanwhile, I must not utter an incautious word or take a hasty step. I have no doubt that India will understand and respect my reticence at this moment." We hasten to assure his Excellency that India fully understands and will respect his reticence, for she feels convinced that he has struck the right note. Not that India forgets for a single moment that she has had enough of platitudes and promises from new Viceroys. As Lord Reading himself said, there was no reason to imagine that any of his predecessors on landing on these shores would be animated otherwise than by the best intentions and highest motives. Unfortunately, these "best intentions" and "highest motives" some how did not fructify. It is, therefore, that India has ceased to have faith in "gifts" of reconciliation and reform that any individual, however high-placed, can secure for her. She now, for the first time, stands on her own feet—captain of her soul and mistress of her destiny. She does not expect any "gift" from Lord Reading. She expects him to play a great and dominating part in her efforts towards securing justice and what is her due—now and immediately. She feels assured that he will not disappoint her. And her assurance is intensified by two remarks which his Excellency made on Saturday. The first was his reference to his own Eastern origin. "It is my only connection with the East until the present moment, and this leads me to wonder whether, perhaps, by some fortunate, almost indefinably subtle sub-consciousness, it may quicken and facilitate my understanding of the aims and aspirations, the joys and sorrows of the Indian people." We shall only add this comment that Lord Reading will succeed in doing so only if he becomes a truly *Indian* Viceroy—feeling as an Indian, acting as an Indian where the interests of India are concerned. The other remark was with reference to the "reforms." "What the people of India will write," his Excellency said, "on the pages of the new book which is opened by this era of political advancement, must inevitably have a most important effect on the future of India—and yet, notwithstanding these great progressive reforms, I must regretfully admit your statement that there is discontent in India." Now, apart from the Khilafat question, the factor which has been the main obstacle to an understanding between Britain and India, is the obsession—to which British statesmen and "co-operators" are victims—that, as "Daily News," the latest of these victims, says "everything now depends on the success which attends the reforms and the spirit in which they are applied." There could be no greater hallucination than this. So far as India is concerned, the book of "these great and progressive reforms" is obsolete and, therefore, a closed one. India wants and will have a new book of "Swaraj" that will satisfactorily end the Punjab and other evils. We are glad to note that Lord Reading has taken the right view of the matter and has an intimation of what India needs in the way of the exercise of "Justice and Sympathy." The Lord Chief Justice of England has come to India to see that justice is done to India. He is anxious to hear all sides. India is willing to wait and let him form his own conclusions. But there is one thing that the Lord Chief Justice of England must remember: that justice has no sides. There is only one side to it—and that is justice. Applied to her needs, Justice means this that that Self-Government should be government by her own people, without any reservations, that it should not be government by "foreigners" however well-intentioned, that an Indian should be in his own country what an Englishman is in England, what a Canadian is in Canada. That, nothing less, is justice for India.

RUSSIA, PERSIA & AFGHANISTAN.

If the terms of the Russo-Persian Agreement are faithfully summarised in the "Manchester Guardian" and if there is nothing more in the Agreement that is withheld from public knowledge, then the myth about Soviet designs on Persia becomes exploded. We can see nothing in the Agreement to which any other Foreign Power, including Great Britain, can take exception. Of course, the Agreement makes it impossible for any one Power to pose as the guardian and defender of Persia or to receive exclusive economic concessions at the hands of the latter. But no Power has a right to force Persia to concede these privileges, if the latter is disinclined to do so. It is worthy of note that Soviet Russia, by renouncing the Tsarist policy and Tsarist claims on Persia and voluntarily surrendering territories unlawfully seized by the Tsarist regime, proves that it means well of the Persian people. As for the undertaking of Persia not to permit the existence of troops of a third Power, such a step is fully within the competence of Persia as a Sovereign Power, and a full-fledged member of the League of Nations. It is of course to be regretted that British statesmen by their devious policy in Persia have lost a fine opportunity of demonstrating Great Britain's friendship for the people of this great country in a manner which would have won for them the eternal gratitude of Persians. However, it is not too late yet to revise the policy which has alienated the feelings of Persia and to come to an amicable understanding with both Persia and Russia which will ensure the maintenance of peaceful relations among all the three countries.

The cabled summary of the terms of the Russo-Afghan treaty is not so full and clear as that of the Russo-Persian Treaty. We cannot imagine that the Treaty entirely precludes Afghanistan from entering into any sort of political agreement with a third Power and neighbour like India. It is very likely that the Treaty only forbids an exclusive defensive and offensive alliance between Afghanistan and a third Power. In any case, it is difficult, without knowing the exact wording of this particular clause, to say whether India or any other third Power will be legitimately entitled to regard the provision as objectionable. There are other provisions in the Treaty, such as the recognition of the independence of Bokhara and the Russian promise of financial and other help to Afghanistan, which cannot be properly scrutinised at present without fuller light being thrown on them.

Notes of the Day.

Frontier Operations.

Nearly two years have passed and crores of rupees have been expended in the attempted pacification of the North-West Frontier tribes, but, to judge from the latest reports coming from that quarter, the devoutly hoped-for consummation seems to be as far off as ever. The occupation of the Wana country, which was carried out last year, has hardly brought with it the blessings that we were told we stood to reap. The Mahsuds are as turbulent as ever and the occupation of their country, far from having a pacificatory effect, is keeping them always on the move against our troops and involving us in heavy sacrifices of men and money. The casualties reported in the despatches published to-day are calculated to make one seriously ask whether after all the game is worth the candle. We have never been able to convince ourselves that the occupation of Wana country was at all necessary or that it would solve the question. While its beneficial results are thus extremely problematical, its evil consequences, in provoking the anger of the tribes concerned and the suspicions of the Government of Afghanistan, are too patent to be ignored as of no significance. If the occupation has thus proved a failure, it would be a still graver blunder to persist, even for reasons of political prestige, in sticking to it. India cannot afford to squander her resources and starve herself, in the pursuit of doubtful enterprises, like the one which the Wana occupation has turned out to be. The wisest as well as safest way to repair the blunder is to retrace steps without further loss of time and devise some more feasible method of dealing with the tribes. The "Manchester Guardian" drew attention the other day to a suggestion to erect a barrage of wire all along the frontier. This may or may not prove feasible. But, we contend that the time has arrived for the Military authorities as well as the Government of India to re-assess the advantages and disadvantages of occupation of Wana country in the light of the experience gained during the last two years and to reconsider their frontier policy as a whole.

Kanara Forest Committee.

At the last session of the Bombay Legislative Council, the Minister in charge of the Forest Department accepted a resolution moved by Major C. Fernandes for the appointment of a committee of two officials and two non-officials with a non-official president to enquire into the grievances of the Kanara people and to suggest means for their redress. The resolution leaves to the Minister the choice of the personnel of the Committee and judging from the reassuring statement he made in the Council, we believe he would be anxious to make his selection in such a manner as to give entire satisfaction to the people of the District. The atmosphere of Kanara to-day is surcharged with a spirit of distrust in the professions of Government and to our mind the principal task of the Hon. Mr. Mehta lies in winning general confidence before the Committee begins its labours. It is therefore, necessary that not only should the non-official members of the committee be accredited spokesmen of the people, but even the officials should be chosen for their reasonableness and sympathy for the agriculturists. We fancy that Mr. Mehta will not encounter much difficulty in selecting two non-official representatives of Kanara to sit on the Committee. For our part, we would suggest that the Committee ought to include a popular leader like Mr. G. R. Masur, who has for years been the greatest champion of the ryots. It will be remembered that he was one of the two prominent leaders of Kanara who recently resigned their titles as a protest against the ruinous forest policy of the authorities. At the present day he enjoys the confidence of all classes of people in the district and particularly of the agriculturists. As for the other representative the choice may fittingly fall on a leader of the Havik community, which forms a large an influential part of the agricultural population of the district. As gardeners the Haviks are labouring under various disabilities which are peculiar to them and the nomination of one of their representatives claiming first-hand knowledge of their special grievances is likely to give much satisfaction to them.

Unlucky Sind.

Sind is the happy hunting ground of the official autocrat and no opportunity is lost by the latter to remind the people whom he is "governing" that his sweet will and pleasure are all the law that matters. In the rest of the Presidency the public are free to voice their grievances and agitate the same through public meetings, processions and so on, so long as they refrain from disturbing the public peace. But not so in Sind, where the gag and the ban are an ever present factor to be reckoned with by political and social reformers. The other day the Secretary of the Larkana District Congress Committee wrote to the District Superintend of Police requesting him to grant a pass for a procession for the purpose of educating the Larkana public on the Congress programme of non-violent non-cooperation and abstention from liquor during the Holi holidays. The D. S. P. refused the permission on the ground that the main object of the proposed procession was to induce the people to adopt an attitude of "passive rebellion" towards "the lawfully established Government of the country" and that abstention from liquor was only a secondary part of the programme. In the eyes of this zealous official "passive rebellion" is, no doubt, as heinous as active rebellion, whether it is directed against the "political" policy or excise policy of the "lawfully established Government of the country." However, the ban on the procession only further stimulated the "passive rebellion" which the official was anxious to smother, for we hear that as a direct result of the suppression of the procession a huge mass meeting of the citizens of Larkana, attended perhaps, by a larger crowd than the procession itself could have attracted, was held on the 23th March (Holi Holiday), at which the following resolution was passed, after several speakers had spoken condemning the D. S. P.'s action:—

"This meeting of the Hindu and Mussalman citizens of Larkana considers the action of the District Superintendent of Police refusing permission for taking out a procession as calculated to curtail the liberty of the people and considers the words used by him in his letter as quite uncalled for and meant merely to misrepresent the object of the proposed procession, which was to be organised only in accordance with the spirit of "Truth and Ahinsa," the avowed principles of non-violent non-cooperation and in furtherance of the Temperance cause".

Thus this autocrat of Larkana has, by his foolish step, only occasioned one more public grievance and stimulated the movement of "Passive Rebellion."

"DELIBERATE INSULT TO MUSLIMS."

SHAM REVISION OF TURKISH TREATY

GREEK AGGRESSION AND BRITISH GOVT'S RESPONSIBILITY

"BOYCOTT GREEK TRADE": "OBSERVE SWADESHI"

A very largely attended public meeting of the citizens of Bombay was held at Mastanshah Tank on Sunday night to protest against the Greek offensive against Turkey, Mr. Marmaduke Pickthall presiding. About 8,000 people must have attended the meeting.

MR PICKTHALL.

Mr. Pickthall said they all know why they had met there that night. The Greeks were attacking their brothers, the Osmanalli Turks, in Anatolia, and they knew that the Osmanalli Turks had been attacked enough. Some people outside this assembly might think that the resolutions they were going to pass were too strongly worded, and he wished to say as an English Mussalman, as an Englishman and as a Mussalman, that he had a great deal to do with the framing of the resolution, and he wanted to say that resolutions on this subject could not be too strongly worded. For the honour of England was concerned in that—the honour of Islam was safe enough—and to commit an injustice was dishonourable to a nation. He would tell that there were thousands o fEnglishmen, who were not Mussalmans, who sympathised with them and who would be glad to know that such resolutions had been passed by a gathering of representatives of the citizens of Bombay. The speaker had received a letter by the last mail from an English friend from London who was present at the dinner given by the Anglo-Ottoman society to the Turkish—Angora—Delegation. There were Indians present at the gethering and an Englishman got up and spoke in the course of the meeting. In the course of his speech he said—"you Indians have no right to speak, as if you are the defenders of Islam, and you and certain Arabs betrayed th unity of Islam—the unconquirable Islam. That was the cause of the misfortune of Islam at the present moment."

A WARNING TO ALLIES.

"That was true, but it was not just to liken Indian Mussalmans to the treacherous Arabs. The Arabs betrayed the cause of Islam for the sake of gold; but Indians were braded by lies, by false representations. They were told in fact that it was not the true Jehod; that it was not a fight of good against evil—the only Jehod lawful to Islam. If they had kept up their promises for which Indians had fought for England in the last war, no one could have said at the present moment that Indian Mussalmans had betrayed Islam. They had not kept their promises, but they must and should keep their promises. And if they, Indian Muslims and Egyptian Muslims and Muslims all over the world, were united and if they were not listened to the Allies would suffer for it.

TRIBUTE TO MRS. NAIDU.

The speaker then paid an eloquent tribute to the services of Mrs. Naidu to the cause of India, and particularly to that if Islam. Her poetry had delighted him personally and had cheered many tired hearts. She was not only a great poet but she was a great Indian patriot. In the course of her work for India she had given a very high place to the cause of Islam. He had heard her many time in England and her speeches had always convinced the English audience. (Cheers.)

"INSULT TO ISLAM"

Maulana Shah Suleman Sahib Phulwari moved the first resolution:

"This meeting of the citizens of Bombay considers the terms proposed to Turkey in the recent Conference in London as a deliberate insult and a glaring breach of solemn pledges to the Muslim World in general and to India in particular; and regarding with horror the present attack made by the Greeks upon the Turkish patriots at a time when the Peace negotiations are in progress, declares emphatically that in view of the unjust support of Greece by the British Government in the past their alleged atitude of neutrality has led the people of India to a deep conviction that the Greek aggression is merely calculate to force the Turkish Nation to submit to the unjust Peace terms, for which the British Government is, to a great extent responsible."

MAULANA SHAH SULEMAN SAHEB

In moving the resolution, the Maulana said they were thirty crores of Indians, but it was most unfortunate that their voice could not reach England, while the voice of their enemies could reach her. They wanted justice. Their first demand was that the Khilafat wrong should be put right and their second demand was that they should get Swarajya, and that at once. Unless these two demands of the whole of India were granted, he was afraid they could never have peace. Mecca had gone from Turkey. Madina had gone and so had Kerbalia and what was left to Turkey now?

THE MUSSALMAN'S DUTY.

It was the duty of Mussalmans now to raise their voices of protest against what was being done against Turkey. He hoped Government would listen to their grievances now before it was too late and right their wrongs. He hoped Moslems would never give up the cause they were fighting for, even if the worst happened, and suffer for their religon. Unless they did that, they would never get their Khilafat wrongs redressed or get Swarajya which they were striving for.

MRS. NAIDU.

Mrs. Sarojini Naidu said she had made their demands known almost all ove Europe. She had worked for the Khilafat cause and what they asked now of Mr. Lloyd George was that the promises which he had given to Indians should be kept, and let the prestige, which was keeping them back from doing right, thrown into the dust.

HINDUS CAN'T LIVE WITHOUT MUSLIMS.

She had been asked often and often—why had she taken up the cause of Islam? Why had she taken up the cause of Turks, she who lived in India? What did it matter to her whether the Turks lived or died? Her answer to all these questions were that she would live and die with her Muslim brethren. It was impossible for Hindus to live apart from their Mahomedan brethren. The demand of the united India was that the Khilafat wrong should be put right; their demands of Khilafat and Swaraj should be met at once. And for this purpose she would make her voice heard all over the world it was time for Indians to tell their rulers that unless they righted their wrongs they would not care to remain in such an Empire.

A PRETENCE.

Indians were told that the Turks were fools to fight the Allies, for if they had not fought them they would not have been deprived of Smyrna of Thrace and of Anatolia. To that she would say that Europeans had been scheming for centuries to drive the Turks out of Europe and they were only looking for a pretence to fulfil their full object.

INDIA'S SOUL FORCE.

Indians had no arms, but they had something more powerful than that, and it was the Soul Force. She would tell them "that while there is one drop of living blood in the veins of United India, so long justice be fulfilled, so long shall tyrany be overthrown; so long shall the faith of India be true to herself and to her comrades in distress; so long as we have not our Freedom, we shall fight not with the weapons of material civilisation, but with the unconquerable weapons of our faith and our courage and our sacrifice and in the end we shall conquer Anatolia and Thrace and Smyrna will come back to the Turks to whom it belongs. Egypt shall find her independence and India shall achieve hers.

RAJA GHULAM HAIDAR.

Raja Gulam Haidar of Lahore said although the Greeks alone were fighting the Turks, there were other people behind them also who were supporting them and they Mussalmans, could not believe in the insincere protests of neutrality on the part of the Allies.

MR. B. F. BHARUCHA

Mr. B. F. Bharucha said so long as the Government did not keep their solemn promises which they had given to the people of India, so long Indians would never cease to agitate for their grievances. So long as their grievances were not righted, so long would the Muslims all over the world remain discontented.

The resolution was then passed unanimously.

THE CALL UPON MUSLIMS.

Mr. A. H. S. Khatri moved:—

"That this meeting, in piew of this aggresion of the Greeks upon the Turkish Nationalists, calls upon all Mussalmans, and all who sympathise with Mussalmans in this dark hour of trial, to proclaim and carry out immediately a boycott of Greek and Anglo-Greek trade and commerce throughout India, particularly of Ralli Brothers whose chief is a member of the Greek Cabinet, and is therefore responsible in part for this atrocious act of criminality."

MR. A. H. KHATRI.

Thousands of Turks, said Mr. Khatri, were dying in Anatolia at the present moment of starvation, and Greece had chosen that time and opportunity of launching an attack on the sugering Turkey. Was that the right thing to do for the Allies to help Greece at the moment. It was their duty to boycott all Greece firms and merchants who were fighting against the Turks.

MR. I. R. TAIRSEE

Mr. L. R. Tairsee seconded. He said the way to appeal to the hearts of European merchants was through their stomachs and the only way to reach that part was to boycott them and have nothing to do with them.

V. V. JERAJANI

Mr. Vithaldas Jerajani supported. He said if they observed Swadeshi everything would come to them and there would be no need for them to boycott foreign goods.

Moulvi Shafiqur Rahman Sahib further supported and the resolution was passed.

On the proposal of Maulvi Shafiqur Rahman the following resolution was passed:—"That this meeting calls upon the Mussalmans of Bombay that in obedience to the Commandment of Shariat, they should abstain from using any flag with a cross on it on any occasion festival."

The following resolution was also carried. "That this meeting declares that the evident attempt to wipe out the heroic Turkish Nation from the face of the earth and the projected enslavement of the Arab people are viewed with horror not by Muslims only but by every Indian and every Asiatic worthy of the name; since they show that in the opinion of the Allied Powers, Asiatic people have no human rights."

With prayers and a vote of thanks to the Chairman the proceedings terminated at a late hour.

GREEKS ON RUSH SLOWED DOWN

TURKS CARRY OUT 22 COUNTER-ATTACKS.

ANGORA BEFLAGGED IN HONOUR OF VICTORY

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, April 2.
Recd. Midnight April 3.

The Greek on rush has now considerably slowed down, owing to the unexpected Turkish resistance, which developed around Eskishehr, where according to Reuter's correspondent at Smyrna 22 counter-attacks were carried out by the Turks on the fortified village whilst the Turks were in occupation on Eskishehr. The attackers, however, suffered heavy casualties.

According to a Constantinople telegram the Turks claim that the battle in this sector ended in a victory in their favour owing to the intervention of a concealed Kemalist Cavalry, who counter-attacked and surrounded the Greek Division and routed the remainder.

The latter's position is precarious.

Angora is beflagged in honour of the victory.

TEE GREEK BLOCKADE

POWERS REJECTS PORTE'S PRAYER FOR MOBILISING,

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, April 1.
Recd. 1 a.m., April 4.

Constantinople.—The Greeks on the Ismid Front have occupied Adabazar, and, it is reported from Anatolia, that the Kemalists are busy constructing a second line of defences in their rear. Five additional classes have been urgently called to the colours. The Porte has protested against th Greek blockade on the coast of Asia Minor, and has asked permission to mobilise Turks in Constantinople, in view of resumption of the Greek offensive. The Powers have rejected the application, but, nevertheless, numbers of Turkish officers are joining the Kemalists.

REPORTED TURKO-FRENCH FIGHTING

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, April 2.
Recd. 1 a.m., April 4.

Recent rumours of Angora's repudiation of the Franco-Turk agreement, which was concluded in London, are seemingly supported by a report from Constantinople that fighting has occurred between the Turks and French, and that latter have lost twenty killed.

MR. CHURCHILL ON ZIONISTS' DUTY.

"ARAB FEARS SHOULD PROVE UNFOUNDED"

(REUTER'S SPECIAL SERVICE.)

LONDON, April 1.
Recd. 8 p.m., April 2.

JERUSALEM.—In reply to a Jewish Deputation Mr. Churchill emphasised that the Moslems were alarmed that they would be dispossessed of their lands and supplanted by the present minority. He pointed out that it was the Zionists' duty to dispel these fears by good and friendly attitude in propagation of Peace. He warned the Jews that the success of Zionism depends upon the good that it bestows on the whole country. Mr. Churchill hoped that in a few years' time there would be greater feeling of well-being and unity among the inhabitants of Palestine and that the Arab fears would prove unfounded.

TROUBLED INDIA

THE POST-WAR UNREST.

THE "DAILY NEWS" ON DIFFERENT PERSPECTIVE.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL SERVICE.)

LONDON, Mar. 31.
Recd. 2-15 p.m., April 2.

In an editorial with reference to some articles by "Anglo-Indian" which have been appearing during the past few days, the "Daily News" says, while the picture of a troubled India is not re-assuring it is by no means hopeless. Probably Mr. Gandhi's movement owes its importance to the atmosphere in which it developed as much as to its intrinsic importance. India has not escaped from post-war unrest which has swept over Europe. Everything now depends on the success which attends the reforms and the spirit in which they are applied. Time and experience will suggest modifications of these proposals and finality is the last thing that the authors claim for them. The assumption underlying them is that British rule in India is something to which both Indian and Britons from different points of view can reasonably and sincerely lend their support and the "Daily News" sees no reason why this should not be so.

LORD READING'S APPOINTMENT.

PRESS COMMENTS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA. April 2.

In welcoming Lord Reading as Viceroy of India the "Statesman" says:—Lord Reading has to grapple with a new and grave problem such as no one among his predessors ever contemplated. Wide as is the new Viceroy's knowledge of human nature and great as is his experience of human affairs, he has never seen any phenomenon resembling the infatuation which Mr. Gandhi has inspired. It is literally true that constituted authority is for the moment almost helpless and that its embarrassment is taken for weakness. To the solution of the problem Lord Reading brings a great reputation, a sherwdness that has always stood him in good stead and a mind which has for long years followed justice as his ideal. Will he give India peace and restore the reign of law and order?

FRANK ADVICE.

The "Indian Daily News" says:—However well intentioned a Viceroy may be, if he seeks to thrust his *ipse dixits* on India and India refuses to yield, he is bound to come to grief. He must, therefore, see things for himself. He must divest himself altogether of his official trappings and try to know the real people of India, with whom he won't come across in the antichambers of Government House, among the place hunters and courtiers, among *ap ke* wastes and toadies. He must, above all, learn to place himself above party politics and deal with Indians as Indians, irrespective of their party labels, which are a huge sham. The greatest mistake that successive generations of British administrators have made is to pat the docile Indian politician on the back and give a violent kick to the go ahead.

A HAPPY COINCIDENCE.

The "Bengalee" says:—"We regard it a happy coincidence that, at this turning point in the history of India, the Lord Chief Justice of England is coming to deal even handed justice to the claims of India. All India is alert and expectant to see how Lord Reading carries out his promise which we have an assured belief he made in a deliberate and whole-hearted manner. Our best wishes go out to the new Viceroy for carrying forward the great mission, on which he has come out to this country to successful fruition.

"A MATTER OF CONGRATULATION."

The "Englishman" says:—"It is a matter of congratulation that Lord Reading comes with no policy. Mr. Montagu came with one, and the results are obvious. The vast experience of men and things and circumstances which Lord Reading possesses, his insight into intricate problems, his success among the pitfalls of the law as well as his triumph in Washington leads us to believe that he will evolve from his intercourse with all creeds and races and parties in India some policy that will go far to restore order and content and confidence in India. The rest of the task must be completed by the people in India of all denominations and races."

"A PILOT OF EXPERIENCE."

The "Madras Mail" says:—In Lord Reading they (Indians) have a pilot of experience, one who has himself worked before the mast, one who knows trials and troubles of these who would sail on the river of national progress to the sea of self-government." The paper continuing says:—"India will judge his Viceroyalty by the skill with which, while trimming her sails to meet whatever winds she encounters he takes her through the perils of unchartered waters."

HIS GREATEST TASK.

The 'Indian Telegraph" (Lucknow) says:—Earl Reading assumes office when there are great and untold forces moving not only in India but in the East, and the whole of his undoubtedly high mental attainments will be needed to deal with them. There is a movement especially to overthrow British rule, which must be met with skill, sympathy and insight and this will be Lord Reading's greatest and most immediate task.

ISLAM'S DESTRUCTION IN ANATOLIA.

TURKS' HEROIC RESISTANCE.

ALLEGED FACILITIES TO GREECE BY BRITAIN.

FATE OF ORIENT HANGS IN BALANCE!

(Specially to "The Chronicle.")

LONDON, April 1.

Despite denials, the British Government facilitated Greece's preparations. It worked throughout depriving the Turks of defensive means. Greeks recommencing the war without England's connivance is unbelievable. The Delegation's invitation to the London Conference was a ruse.

Islam's destruction in Anatolia plotted, the Turks opposing agressions with desperate heroism. The whole Orient will suffer if it remains a hopeless spectator.

MILITARY DICTATORSHIP IN HUNGARY.

EX-EMPEROR KARL'S PROCLAMATION

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

LONDON, March 31.
Recd. 5 p.m., April 2.

A telegram from Vienna says military dictatorship has been proclaimed at Steanmanger by the order of ex-Emperor Karl and it is reported that an army numbering fifteen thousand is ready to march on Budapest.

JUGO-SLAVS MARCHING TO STEINAMANGER.

TO PREVENT RESTORATION OF THE HAPSBURGS

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

LONDON, Mar. 31.
Recd. 7-30 p.m., April 2.

VIENNA.—According to a Wiener Journal 30,000 Jugo-Slav troops are massed at Warasdin with the object of marching to Steinamanger and preventing restoration of the Hapsburgs.

HAPSBURG RESTORATION.

"NOT TO BE RECOGNISED OR TOLERATED."

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, April 1.
Recd. 0-30 p.m., April 3.

Paris.—The Conference of Ambassadors has unanimously adopted a resolution that the Allies will neither recognise nor tolerate the restoration of Hapsburgs.

HORTHY RESIGNS HIS AUTHORITY TO EX-KING.

ANDRASSY'S ULTIMATUM TO BUDAPEST.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, April 1.
Recd. 0-30 p.m., April 3.

A Budapest telegram says Horthy has resigned his authority to the ex-King. Several garrisons have acclaimed the ex-Emperor Karl, and various authorities and troops are marching on Budapest and are being joined by the enthusiastic population. Andrassy has been appointed Premier, and has sent an ultimatum to Budapest. The situation in Hungary is however very obscure owing to conflicting reports and severe censorship. There is no official confirmation of the report of the ex-Emperor Karl's march on Budapest.

CALM RESTORED AT STEINAMANAGER.

ARRANGEMENT BETWEEN KARL AND HUNGARIAN GOVT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, April 1.
Recd. 0-30 p.m., April 3.

Latest telegrams state that calm has been restored at Steinamanger, and it is probable that the arrangement between the ex-Emperor Karl and the Hungarian Government is about to be concluded. Meanwhile, Austria has agreed to grant the ex-Emperor Karl safe-conduct to Switzerland. The latter has announced that the ex-Emperor Karl's return will not be opposed for the time being, while Czecho-Slovakia and Jugo-Slavia have intimated Hungary that in the event of the ex-Emperor Karl not leaving Hungary they will immediately adopt necessary measures, the first of which will be rigorous blockade with a military demonstration on the Frontiers.

CHANGES IN MINISTRY

SIR R. HORNE, CHANCELLOR OF EXCHEQUER.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, April 1.
Recd. 0-30 p.m., April 3.

The following Ministerial changes are announced:—Sir Robert Horne, Chancellor of the Exchequer.

Capt. F. E. Guest, Secretary of State for Air.

Mr. Stanley Baldwin, President of the Board of Trade.

Sir Alfred Mond, Minister of Health.

Mr. Keleway, Postmaster-General.

Rt. Hon. McCurdy and Lt.-Col. Leslie Wilson, Joint Parliamentary Secretaries to the Treasury.

Sir Philip Graeme, Director of Overseas Trade.

Commander Hilton-Young, Financial Secretary to the Treasury.

Sir Mitchell Thomson, Parliamentary Secretary to the Board of Trade.

Sir Robert Sanders, Under-Secretary for War.

Col. Amery, Parliamentary Financial Secretary to the Admiralty.

Major Hon. E. L. Wood, Under-Secretary for the Colonies.

Rt. Hon. Mr. Illingworth, Postmaster-General, is retiring owing to ill-health.

LORD TALBOT AND SIR R. HORNE.

TWO PROMINENT APPOINTMENTS.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL SERVICE.)

LONDON, April 2.
Recd. Midnight April 3.

Two personalities who have come into prominence owing to the new appointments are, firstly, Lord Talbot, whose Viceroyalty is regarded as an olive branch to the Sinn Fein and is unanimously hailed as a very happy augury, although the Liberals and Labour members are regretful that Lord Talbot is not succeding Sir H. Greenwood instead of Lord French, and, secondly, Sir R. Horne, who, it is universally conceded, well deserves the unprecedented rise of securing Chancellorship within the two years of entering the House of Commons.

The changes amount to little more than a re-shuffle and, consequently, suggest little alteration of policy. The creation of a spearate department for Air meets the demand which was urged by all sides since Mr. Churchill's appointment to the Colonies, on the ground that it was an impossibility for one man adequately to perform two such important offices.

The promotions of Capt. Guest, Mr. Baldwin and Mr. Keeleway necessitate bye-elections.

LORD EDMOND TALBOT.

FIRST VICEROY OF IRELAND UNDER NEW REGIME.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, April 1.
Recd. 0-30 p.m., April 3.

Lord Edmond Talbot has been appointed to succeed Lord French as the first Viceroy of Ireland under new regime.

DUTY OF LORD TALBOT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, April 2.
Recd. 0-30 p.m., April 3.

Under the Home Rule Act the first duty of the new Viceroy will be to summon two Parliaments of Southern and Northern Ireland. The appointment of Lord Talbot is specially significant as he is a leading lay Roman Catholic in the Kingdom, and is also the first Roman Catholic to be appointed Viceroy of Ireland.

"CHARKA"—SYMBOL OF SWARAJ!

25 LAKHS WHEELS, 1 CRORE RUPEES, 1 CRORE CONGRESS-MEN.

NEEDED TO MOBILISE PEOPLE.

CIVIL DISOBEDIENCE NOT YET.

ALL-INDIA CONGRESS COMMITTEE RESOLUTIONS.

(Associated Press Special Service.)

MADRAS, April 1.

The "Hindu" publishes the following proceedings of the All-India Congress Committee meeting yesterday:—

(Bezwada, April 1st.)—The meeting of the All-India Congress Committee in the Museum Hall this afternoon, was well attended and representative in every way. Those present included Mr. Gandhi, Ali Brothers, Lala Lajpat Rai, Mr. C. Vijaya Raghava Chariar, Pandit Motilal Nehru, Mr. Kelkar, Mr. Kasturiranga Iyengar, Mr. A. Rangaswamy Iyengar, Mr. S. Anarthrama Iyer, Mr. Gopalaswamy Mudaliar, Mr. C. Raja Gopala Chariar, Mr. T. Prakassam, Mr. V. Ramdoss, Mr. K. Nageswara Rao, Mr. Pattabi Sitaramiah, Mr. A. K. Azad, Lala Girdharilal, Mr. C. R. Das, Principal Gidwani, Mr. Abbas Tyabji, and Dr. Moonje.

Business began at about 1-30 with consideration of the draft resolutions proposed by Mr. Gandhi in regard to further programme of Congress workers and organisations.

AWAKENING OF MASSES.

Mr. Gandhi, in proposing the first resolution for adoption, made a lucid and clear statement of the present situation. He pointed out that in respect of those points of propaganda upon which they had so long concentrated, namely, giving up of titles, councils, educational institutions, and courts there was no need for further concentration thereon and and Mr. Gandhi considered that the success already achieved therein was in every way satisfactory. Whatever be the number of students who had given up colleges or of lawyers who had given up practice, the Congress had achieved the real object of propaganda, namely, demolition of prestige of these institutions of bureaucratic Government of this country. Most of those, who yet continued in schools or in courts, were fully convinced of the principle for which the Congress has fought although for a variety of reasons they were not able to give effect to the resolution immediately. The Congress may well, therefore, trust to time for the movement to work its way fully. He, therefore, pointed that in order to achieve the programme of Swaraj within the time mentioned in the Nagpur Congress resolution, they should now concentrate upon those parts of it which could directly lead the masses of this country to its realisation. The awakening of the masses was phenomenal, and while the masses were fully alive to the urgent need of realising Swaraj, leaders were lagging behind. It was, therefore, necessary to give a form and shape to the aspirations of the masses. Their aspirations for Swaraj were based upon the definite perception that without Swaraj their condition could not improve and direct means of improving their condition was to enable them to clothe and feed themselves. It was for this purpose that he felt the Charka movement was full of utmost potentialities in the winning of Swaraj. If the masses were enabled to perceive that situation and to realise that by securing their economic independence through the use of the spinning wheel in their houses, so as to obtain maximum of production and wherethal to feed and clothe themselves, it would immediately have the effect of making them feel that they were no longer dependent on foreigners for their livelihood and progress. It could also effect complete economic boycott of the most important of foreign imports of this country. If this was achieved, Swaraj could be considered to have been realised. That was why he desired that the Charka movement should be encouraged. In order that the propaganda might succeed workers were needed. Congress organisations should be thoroughly put into operation. If, as the resolution insisted, one crore of rupees was collected before the 30th June as he was quite hopeful it would be and one crore of manhood and womanhood of the country were registered as Congressmen, there could be no more patent proof of fitness of people for Swaraj than of their ability to achieve it through the Congress organisation itself.

"MOST HONEST, SIMPLE, STRAIGHT PROPOSITION."

Mr. C. R. Das, in seconding the resolution, pointed out that he was one of those who did not take finally to the spinning wheel kindly, but he found by actual experience that the spinning wheel movement was in every way calculated to achieve their object of Swaraj. If Swaraj meant that India should be self-contained and self-sufficient, it was desirable that her people must be made to understand how they could do so. He considered the spinning wheel a most simple, honest and straight proposition, which could be put before the masses and taken to by them easily.

He was asked to define Swaraj many times. He desired to say there had been a good deal of needless discussion over it. Swaraj did not mean any particular system of Government which the Congress might argue about or settle. Swaraj was the right of people to determine their own affairs and their own form of Government. It was the freedom to so determine constituted Swaraj, that it was futile to discuss particular form of Swaraj. Their idea in asking people to take to Charka was not based upon any desire to enter into any competition with foreign capitalist production either from without or from within. Their idea was to enable people to understand and fashion for themselves their economic life and utilise to their level best spare time of their families and all opportunities with a view to create more economic goods for themselves and improve their own condition. He emphasised that the collection of a crore of rupees and a crore of members on the roll would be the most signal proof of the ability of the people to realise and exercise their right of Swaraj.

STOPPAGE OF EXPORT OF YARN.

Mr. Jamnadas Mehta pointed out that in so far as the spinning wheel movement was intended as a means of displacing import of foreign cloth into India, more effecious method would be to see that all yarn produced in India was used entirely for production of clothes needed for this country. Proper steps should be taken that no yarn produced in this country was exported and all available yarn was used for production of indigenous cloth.

Mr. C. R. Das said what really was wanted immediately were money, men and munitions which in this case consisted of all produce of spinning wheel.

SYMBOL OF SWARAJ.

Lala Lajpat Rai, answering Mr. Mehta, said that what was wanted now as Mr. Das worded it, were men, money and munitions in order to mobilise people of India in the direction of Swaraj. The spinning wheel was to him the symbol of Swaraj, and embodiment of idea that we should depend upon ourselves.

The resolution was carried.

CIVIL DISOBEDIENCE.

The second resolution, upon which a good discussion took place, mainly concentrated on the question of recent repressive policy of Government and expediency and propriety of offering Civil Disobedience.

Mr. Gandhi pointed out that in deference to the ruling of the chair that Civil Disobedience as such was not in express terms recommended by the Nagpur Congress and was not within the four corners of the resolution on Non-Cooperation. He proposed that the All-India Congress Committee in this matter should only express its opinion on the matter in the form of advice that the country might have a lead from the Committee. The question of Civil Disobedience had been raised in several quarters in consequence of the action of Government against Non-Cooperators. He referred, at length, to the unjustifiable character of several proceedings taken by the authorities in several provinces and he pointed out how wonderfully people had confirmed to non-violence, even under the grave provocation. Nevertheless, he felt that the Committee should not recommend Civil Disobedience suggested in the form, which was understood by those who advocated it. He thought it was true that non-payment of taxes was one form of Civil Disobedience contemplated by the Congress resolution, yet it was not initiated as part of a programme of Civil Disobedience against Government in respect of particular laws or orders, lawful or otherwise. The scheme of Civil Disobedience, which he had practised in South Africa and developed in his own mind, was one which could not be out into operation. If the country was organised and restrained so thoroughly as he desired it would, then be time enough to out it into operation. As it was, he considered that notwithstanding the great pregress of non-violence among the people, there was still an element of what he would, for want of a better term, call "mob law"—not in the wrong sense, but in the idea that the people had not yet thoroughly disciplined themselves to restraint. That was needed when their dearest wishes were violated or when their greatest leaders were snatched to prisons under the most provocative circumstances. Until, therefore, they were able to self-control themselves perfectly, they should not initiate Civil Disobedience. Of course, he was glad to note that the people were in a fair way to it.

PERSONAL RESPONSIBILITY.

If any person took upon himself the responsibility of offering Civil Disobedience to particular orders or laws which he conscientiously thought he could not obey as for in the case of Mr. Yakub Hasan, he was at liberty to do so, but he might do so only on his own responsibility and not in the name of the Congress.

"GOVERNMENT GOADING PEOPLE TO VIOLENCE."

Mr. Mohmad Ali made a most spirited speech, referring to the arbitrary manner in which Government resorted to repressive measures on most innocent Non-Cooperators under Section 144, C. P. C. He said that the Government was goading people to violence. It was creditable that people exercised great restraint.

After other speeches by Messrs. Laipat Rai, Kasturiranga Iyengar, Kelkar, Shaukat Ali and others, the resolution was carried.

RESOLUTIONS.

At the All-India Congres Committee' meeting at Bezwada the following resolutions have been passed:—

Resolution No. 1.—In the opinion of the All-India Congress Committee, all Congress organisations and workers should concentrate their attention chiefly upon.

(1) Bringing the All-India Tilak Memorial Swaraj Fund to one crore of rupees before the 30th June next, each Congress province to collect in ratio of its population.

(2) Putting on the Congress register one crore of members before the 30th June next, each province to contribute the number of members in the ratio of its population.

(3) Introducing timely into villages and houses 20 lakhs of *charkhas* (spinning wheels) in good working order, and before the 30th June next, each province to introduce the number of *charkhas* in ratio of its population.

BOYCOTT OF GOVERNMENT LAW COURTS.

Resolution No. 2.—The All-India Congress Committee congratulates the country on the rapid progress made in the organisation of the panchayats and trusts that the people will make still greatr efforts to boycott Government law courts.

CAMPAIGN AGAINST DRINK.

Resolution No. 3.—This Congress Committee congratulates the country on its spontaneous response to the principle of Self-purification underlying the movement of non-violent Non-Cooperation by taking up a campaign against drink evil and trusts that the habit of taking intoxicating drinks and drugs will totally disappear from the land by persistent and continued efforts of Self-sacrificing workers.

CIVIL DISOBEDIENCE.

Resolution No. 4.—Civil Disobedience was adopted in principal and the language was left to be draftedy by Mr. Gandhi (draft not yet ready).

Civil Disobedience amendment: (1) delete that the country is not yet sufficiently disciplined, organised and ripe, for immediate taking up of Civil Disobedience of laws. Substitute "It is not expedient at this stage to enter on the movement of Civil Disobedience and with the country from the work of organisation and consolidation.

The amendment was lost.

Amendment No. 2.—This committee repudiates and denounces the expression certain Government authorities that the movement is "anarchical and revolutionary, but all the same is of opinion that at this stage it is not necessary to resort to Civil Disobedience.

The amendment was also lost.

NANKANA TRAGEDY.

Resolution No. 5.—The All-India Congress Committee expresses its sense horror over the Nankana massacre and tenders its respectful condolences to the families of the victims of the tragedy and assures the Sikhs of its sympathy with them in the heavy losses suffered by them.

BURMANS CONGRATULATED.

Resolution No. 6.—This meeting of the All-India Congress Committee congratulate the Burmese nation in their great struggle for freedom and sympathises with them and with Mr. Wottama in their trouble created by the repressive measures adopted by the Government resolution.

CONGRATULATIONS TO POLITICAL SUFFERERS.

Resolution No. 7.—The All-India Congress Committee congratulates all those who are suffering by way of imprisonment or otherwise in the cause of religion and India's freedom.

FURTHER RESOLUTIONS.

(Associated Press.)

BEZWADA, April 1.

(a) The All-India Congress Committee is of opinion that the orders of officials in various provinces against Non-Cooperators in pursuit of the policy of repression are totally unwarranted by situation in the country, and are, in most cases, pronounced by the highest legal opinion to be illegal. (b) The Committee believes that the country has responded in a wonderful manner and in the face of grave provocation by Government to the principle of non-violence enjoined by the Congress in the country's pursuit after Swaraj and the redress of the Khilafat and Punjab wrongs. (c) This Committee is of opinion that apart from the fact that civil disobedience is not expressly comprised in the Congress resolutions relating to Non-Cooperation, the country is not yet sufficiently disciplined, organised and ripe for the immediate taking up of civil disobedience. (d) This Committee, by way of preparation, therefore, advises all those upon whom orders may be served voluntarily to conform to them, and trusts that new workers will take the place of those who may be disabled by Government and that the people at large instead of becoming disheartened or frightened by such orders will continue their work of quiet organisation and construction sketched by the Congress resolution.

The All-India Congress Committee congratulates the country on the rapid progress made in the organisation of panchayats, and trusts that the people will make still greater efforts to boycott Government law courts.

This Congress Committee congratulates the country on its spontaneous response to the principle of self-purification underlying the movement of non-violent Non-Cooperation by taking up the campaign against drink evil, and trusts that the habit of taking intoxicating drinks and drugs will totally disappear from the land by the persistent and contanued efforts of self-sacrificing workers.

The Ali Brothers and Mr. Abdul Kalam will visit Nadras on the 2nd instant, will leave for Erode the same evening, and thence proceed to Bangalore.

"BIASSED AND WHOLLY MISLEADING."

CONCLUSIONS AND REPORT OF "THE NATION" COMMITTEE.

BRITISH EMBASSY'S STATEMENT.

(Reuter's Special Service.)

LONDON, April 1.
Recd. 0-30 p.m., April 3.

Washington.—The British Embassy has issued a statement describing as biassed and wholly misleading, the conclusions and report of a Committee of one hundred, organised by the American newspaper, "The Nation", which admitted that its investigations into the conditions in Ireland were based almost wholly on the Irish republican evidence.

The statement, while admitting that the Crown forces under incredible provocation may sometimes have committed unjustifiable acts of violence, declares that it is absolutely false to say that these are encouraged or condoned by the British Government. After giving figures to show that Ireland is the most prosperous part of the United Kingdom and that the Sinn Fein have long since established a terrorism which has silenced moderate opinion among the vast majority of Irishmen, the statement concludes by pointing out that the votes, polled by the Sinn Fein at the election in 1918 in spite of the widespread intimidations, represented less than half a million out of the electorate of two millions.

"FIGHT TO A FINISH"

DE VALERA ACCUSES PREMIER OF INSINCERITY.

(Reuter's Special Service.)

LONDON, April 1.
Recd. 0-30 p.m., April 3.

De Valera, in an interview in Dublin, declared that the fight must be finished this time and urged the boycott of goods from England, especially liquor and tobacco. He accused Mr. Lloyd George of gross insincerity and said this was the reason for his failure to respond to the Premier's frequent offers to discuss the situation with responsible Irish leaders.

De Valera said that the Dail Eireann had decided to nominate candidates for every constituency in the forthcoming elections in order to afford a demonstration of Irish feeling. He said that negotiations with the British Government on the basis of a partition of Ireland were altogether out of question.

BARRACKS ATTACKED BY SINN FEINERS.

FIVE POLICE KILLED.

(Reuter's ...)

LONDON, March 31.
Recd. 5 p.m., April 2.

It is reported that five police were killed and fourteen are missing as a result of an attack by the Sinn Feiners on the police barracks at Rosscarberry, County Cork, at two o'clock this morning. The front wall of the barracks was blown in and bombs were thrown into the barracks till a room in which the police were concentrated took fire when those who were able escaped by the window.

PORT OF RICHBOROUGH.

ACQUIRED BY PORT QUEENSBOROUGH COMPANY.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, April 1.
Recd. 1-15 a.m., April 3.

The Port Queensborough Development Company has acquired the extensively equipped Port of Richborough, which was secretly created during the war for military cross-channel traffic, for a million and half sterling with a view to working it as a barge and train ferry port. £457,000 sterling of the purchase price has been paid in accordance with the method which was successfully applied by the Queensborough Chairman, Sir Walter Hughes, when Chairman of the Port Improvement Trusts, Bombay, namely, ten years' mortgage on security of Richborough and no interest for the first five years.

REVENUE FOR PAST FINANCIAL YEAR.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, April 1.
Recd. 0-30 p.m., April 3.

Revenue of financial year which ended to-day amounted to 1,425,984,666 sterling compared with 1,339,571,381 sterling in 1919-20. Revenue of past quarter amounted to 537,180,938 sterling compared with 643,319,677 in corresponding quarter of 1920.

The revenue for the past financial year exceeded estimate by 7,684,666 sterling. The expenditure totalled 1,195 millions, being 75¼ millions under the estimate. The results are regarded as very satisfactory in view of the great and unexpected trade depression. 288 millions were realised during the year from the sales of surplus stores compared with 265 millions during the previous year.

COAL CRISIS IN ENGLAND.

"NATIONAL STOPPAGE OF MINES INEVITABLE."

SERIOUS SITUATION APPREHENDED.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, March 31.
Recd. 5 p.m., April 2.

The national stoppage of the mines tomorrow is now regarded as inevitable. There have not been any further negotiations between the miners and Government. Many miners this afternoon brought up their tools and pit ponies in South Wales are being brought up owing to a fear of floodings.

It is authoritatively stated that Government does not intend to ration coal consumption, but will immediately stop all exports. Meanwhile foreign enquiries for American coal are already flowing into the United States from all over Europe. Government has notified owners that it is unable to guarantee sufficient naval ratings to keep the mines dry so owners must be prepared to work pumps with any available staffs. It is understood, however, that Government will render all possible assistance. It is declared that the whole Triple Alliance will espouse the miners' cause, but it is pointed out that this does not necessarily mean that the railwaymen and the transport workers will strike, but they may decide not to transport coal, a step which in two or three weeks would mean stoppage of all industry. Under the Emergency Powers Act passed in October, 1920, a proclamation has been issued concerning the threat of the cessation of work in coal mines declaring that a state of emergency exists. All men in North Wales, and Warwickshire coalfields ceased work to-day.

A later message says that all export of coal, coke and patent fuel is prohibited except under permit.

SITUATION MOST GRAVE.

DELEGATE CONFERENCES CONVOKED.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, Mar. 31.
Recd. 12-15 p.m., April 2.

The Delegate Conferences of the Railwaymen and the Transport Workers were to-day convoked to discuss the miners crises. The officials stated that the Executives regarded the situation as most grave, because they considered the miners' deadlock was a prelude to the general attempt to destroy the National negotiations to reduce wages.

INDICATIONS OF A PROLONGED STRIKE.

DEFIANCE TO MINERS' FEDERATION.

(Reuter's Telegrams.)

LONDON, Mar. 31.
Recd. 7-30 p.m., April 2.

A proclamation of the state of emergency enables Government to deal with any action which has been taken or is threatened and which is calculated by interfering with the supply and distribution of food, water, fuel, light or means of locomotion to deprive a community of the essentials of life. The fact that the ponies have been brought up in many mine areas indicates that in the opinion of the owners the struggle is likely to be prolonged. The Societies of the Winding Engineers and the Pumpmen in Yorkshire, Scotland, Nottingham and Derbyshire decided this evening that all the workers who are essential to the presentation of the mines will remain at work, thus defying the Miners' Federation.

"STRIKE LIKELY TO BE AVERTED."

WINDERS GOING AGAINST.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, Mar. 31.
Recd. 7-30 p.m., April 2.

It is anticipated that the Coal Strike is likely to be averted owing to the action of the winding engine men. Many winders in Scotland have decided to continue working "In honourable fulfilment of the previous agreement with the owners," while the South Wales Association overwhelmingly passed a resolution that in the interest of Industry and Community in general their members would remain at work.

MEN ABSOLUTELY SOLID.

(Reuter's Telegrams.)

LONDON, April 1.
Recd. 0-30 p.m., April 3.

Reports from coal-fields throughout the country show that the stoppage of work is general and thousands of mines are idle but in some large areas pumpmen and engine-winders have remained at work to save the flooding of mines. It is asserted that Scotch miners generally have never entered a struggle with less enthusiasm. There are a few pickets on duty in some parts, but hitherto perfect order has been maintained. While the majority of members of the Coalowners Association have left London, a small committee empowered to negotiate remains.

It is stated that a slightly more optimistic impression prevails. The fact that there has been no rush for coal by the general public shows that there is no undue alarm. The effect on the workers in several industries is already disastrous, steel works and blast furnaces having been shut down.

It is estimated that over one million miners are now out swelling the army of unemployed. One leader in the Rhondda Valley says that the men are absolutely solid against owners. Test cases are to be taken regarding the unemployment allowances. Miners believe that they can draw out-of-work donations immediately, but on the other hand it is thought that the Act clearly excepts cases of unemployment due to industrial disputes.

REDUCTION IN PASSENGER-TRAIN SERVICE.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, April 1.
Recd. 0-30 p.m., April 3.

With a view to the conservation of coal passenger trains are being reduced twenty-five per cent.

PARLIAMENT REASSEMBLES TO-DAY.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, April 1.
Recd. 0-30 p.m., April 3.

The House of Lords and the House of Commons reassemble on the 4th as reasons for the proclamation of the state of emergency must be communicated to Parliament within five days.

DISAPPEARANCE OF A BALLOON.

(Reuter's Telegrams.)

LONDON, March 31.
Recd. 5 p.m., April 2.

Washington.—The Acting Secretary for Navy has opened an enquiry into the disappearance of a naval balloon carrying five men which left Pensacola, Florida, on March 22nd. It is generally thought that the balloon fell into a swamp on the Florida coast and that the men have perished.

CABLE ITEMS.

Mr. Chamberlain has been re-elected unopposed for Birmingham.

Prince Henry has received the Order of the Garter on the occasion of attaining his majority.

Havana April 2.—The sixth game of the Chess Championship was drawn after forty four boves.

Havana.—Tasker at the forty-third move suggested a draw, but Capablanca refused and forced Tasker to resign in three more moves.

It is officially stated that owing to the disturbed state of Ireland, census which will be taken in England on April 24th will not be taken in Ireland.

Marconis are shortly to operate the whole of the Peruvian postal and telegraphic wireless services for twenty-five years for a consideration of five per cent. gross profits and fifty per cent. of the annual profits.

Seattle.—The passenger steamer Governor was sunk this morning on the coast of Washington as a result of a collision with the cargo boat West Hartland from Seattle for Bombay. It is believed that all passengers were saved.

THE AUSTRIAN PROBLEM.

LEAGUE'S PLAN.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, April 2.
Recd. 1 a.m., April 4.

Paris.—The plan which has been evolved by the League of Nations Financial Committee in connection with the Austrian problem includes despatch to Vienna of a committee of three comprising M. Avenol, Sir Fraser and a Danish Banker to gather evidence for the information of bankers. The Committee will request Austria to reform her wasteful administration and to float an internal loan as steps towards affording a basis for the issue of an external loan guaranteed by pledges, which are to be approved by the Committee.

OFFICIAL AND PERSONAL.

Their Excellencies Lord and Lady Reading took their departure for Poona from the Colaba Station of the B. B. and C. I. Railway. The departure was private.

The following amendment shall, with effect from 1st April 1921, be made in sub-rule (2) of rule 22 of the rules under the head *Foreign Money Orders* the following shall be substituted:—(2) In the case of foreign sterling money orders the rate of commission shall be the following, namely:—For every sum of five shillings or fraction thereof Rs. 1-9-0.

JUSTICE AND SYMPATHY.

LORD READING'S WATCHWORDS.

ASSURANCE TO ALLAY PRESENT DISCONTENT.

REPLY TO MUNICIPAL ADDRESS.

The Viceroy and Governor-General designate of India, the Right Honourable the Earl of Reading, set his foot on the soil of India, not for the first time though, on Saturday morning. The s.s. "Kaiser-i-Hind" had arrived in Bombay harbour about 5 p.m. on Friday with the Viceregal party on board. Early in the morning a deputation had gone on board the steamer and Earl and Lady Reading arrived at the Apollo Bunder about 8 a.m. Here a fine shamiana had been erected and all the high officials of State had assembled, including a few ruling chiefs in the Presidency. There were also the members of the Executive Council of the Viceroy and the Governor; the Chief Justice with the High Court Judges; the various Secretaries the Roman Catholic Archbishop and the Lord Bishop of Bombay; the Naval Commander-in-Chief; Lord Rawlinson; the President and members of the Municipal Corporation, together with the Commissioner and the Secretary; there were also a large number of Indians and Europeans present.

As soon as Lord and Lady Reading stepped on the Bunder, the ships in the harbour boomed a salute of 31 guns. They were received by Sir George Lloyd and Lady Lloyd and the former introduced some of the high officials to him. Lord Reading, accompanied by the Governor, then walked up to the dais which had been put up in the centre of the *shamiana*. Here again the ceremony of introducing the civil naval and military officers continued for time.

Sir Sassoon J. David, the newly elected President of the Corporation, then read the address, the text of which has already appeared in these columns.

ENGLAND'S BEST.

The address emphasised that "the great and ancient race to which he belonged, and which gave England a Disraeli, has had its homeland in the East from times immemorial." After mentioning the work of Sir George Lloyd in trying to solve the housing problem of Bombay and the development scheme in connection with it; after touching on the needs of the city; the address said that Lord Reading had set foot on Indian soil at a momentous juncture in the history of India. A new era of political advancement had just been inaugurated by the Duke of Connaught who, on departing from Bombay, stated that his message to England would be that she should send her best to India—her second best would not be good enough.

This compliment to Lord Reading was received with loud cheers.

The address then went on to say that few had been appointed to this high office who had such varied experience and to few had been entrusted such vast responsibilities.

Continuing, said Sir Sassoon:—"Your Lordship's utterance in England that you "leave the Judicial Bench not forsaking nor abandoning the pursuit of justice but rather pursuing it in a larger field" has been received here with the utmost satisfaction It forcibly reminds us of the memorable sentiments expressed by that great Indian, Dadabhai Naoroji, from his seat in the House of Commons that "so long as India is satisfied with the honour and justice of Britain so long will her Indian Empire last." Let us pray that Your Lordship's tenure of office as Viceroy and Governor-General of India may be marked not only by acts of justice in all questions that may arise in the future, but also in regard to the errors and misunderstandings of the past and that you may thus be the cause of assuaging the unhappy feelings that now prevail."

The address thus touched the deep seated feelings of the Indian community and then proceeded to give a hearty welcome to Lady Reading and expressed a hope that she would do her best to promote the welfare of the women and children in this country. The casket containing the address was then presented to Lord Reading.

LORD READING'S REMARKS.

Lord Reading then replied to the address in a long speech full of sympathy to Indians. He said his desire to contribute to the welfare of the people of India was intensified by the warm-hearted welcome he had received—a complete stranger among them. He refused to commit himself to any opinion on Indian problems, unless he saw things for himself and heard all sides, but agreed that there was a great deal of discontent in India at the present time, although new reforms had been introduced. Justice and Sympathy were the two sentiments which he would be guided by in his relations with the people—he, therefore, hoped that the people would give their confidence to him and co-operate with him. The reply also dealt with the pressing problems of the city of Bombay and promised to deal justly by people of this country.

After the reply had been made, a further batch of officials was introduced to Lord Reading, who, then accompanied by the Governor, took his departure to the Government House. Lady Reading and Lady Lloyd followed them in another carriage, and thus the ceremony terminated.

ARTISTIC PRESENT.

The whole of Apollo Bunder was full of troops and sailors from the naval squadron in the harbour. All the ships in the harbour were gay with flags and bunting to welcome the new Viceroy. The casket is of silver and depicts scenes from the Bombay harbour and views of the city and is a beautiful work of art. The address is inscribed on a parchment roll with beautiful borders in varied colours and is the work of Mr. S. N. Gorakshakar. In the centre of the top border is shown the symbolic figure of India welcoming the new Viceroy; in the two corners are represented the heads of a tiger and an elephant. The border at the bottom has the Municipal Coat-of-arms and on the two sides are two female figures one of Justice with the sword and scales and the other asking the Viceroy to give attention to the pressing Housing Problem in India.

LORD READING'S REPLY.

Lord Reading said:—

Mr. President and Gentlemen of the Municipal Corporation of Bombay:—Pray accept my very cordial thanks for the address of welcome you have just read, and for the warm-hearted greetings and good wishes of the Corporation and the Citizens of Bombay. You have expressed their sentiments in such eloquent language that my earnest desire to contribute to the welfare and happiness of India and the Indian people would, if possible, be intensified. Doubtless this is the experience of every new Viceroy, for it would be presumptuous indeed to imagine that any of my predecessors on landing on these shores would be animated otherwise than by the best intentions and highest motives; but should not be human if at this first moment of finding myself in India, I were not almost overwhelmed by the magnitude of the task I have undertaken and the vast responsibilities that will devolve upon me. It is, therefore, especially gratifying when the heart looks around for some encouragement and support, to find your address of welcome. Evidently no pains have been spared to make me, almost a complete stranger, feel that you are particularly desirous of displaying the innate Eastern courtesy by extending a friendly hand and gracious smile to one who comes here charged with so high and important mission. Your well-known loyalty to the King Emperor would of itself assure an official welcome; but I think I detect something more delicate and more graceful in your address. I note especially your sympathetic reference to the ancient race to which I belong, and I observe with pleasure that you state that your pride in welcoming me is enhanced by this circumstance. It is my only connection with the East until the present moment, and this leads me to wonder whether perhaps, by some fortunate, almost indefinably subtle subconsciousness, it may quicken and facilitate my understanding of the aims and aspirations, the trials and tribulations, the joys and sorrows of the Indian people, and assist me to catch the almost inarticulate cries and inaudible whispers of those multitudes who sometimes suffer most and yet find it difficult, if not impossible, to express their needs. (Cheers)

ACTIVITIES OF MUNICIPALITY.

As I listened, Mr. President, to your brief but succinct recital of the plans and activities of your Municipality, I recognised that you have every reason to be proud of it and of its energy and capacity in striving to solve in its own way problems that confront us in England and throughout the civilised world. The provision of better housing accommodation is surely one of the best means of discharging the important duties and responsibilities that rest upon the shoulders of those entrusted with the municipal welfare of citizens. These efforts bear eloquent testimony to the local patriotism and the public spirit of the municipality and its citizens. Those who, in the future, inhabit or visit this great and beautiful city will have cause gratefully to remember the activities of His Excellency Sir George Lloyd. (Cheers) who, in spite of the unceasing calls upon his time, has devoted so much thought and energy to carrying through the great development scheme and has, for so excellent a purpose, taken advantage of the powers to raise the first Provincial Loan in the Presidency. I earnestly trust that the success which has hitherto attended the scheme will continue throughout its execution and after its completion, and that the results will be so beneficial that even the sceptics, if there are any, will stand convinced and will join in praise of all concerned.

Your proposed plans for increasing the supply of water and for improving the sanitation, are of great interest. What more important subjects can occupy the attention of a municipality than housing, water supply, and drainage? I need not dilate upon their obvious value to the community, and for this reason I shall be prepared to give sympathetic consideration to such financial proposals as may require support and encouragement from me. I am looking forward to becoming more closely acquainted with your operations, under the guidance and with the companionship of His Excellency the Governor, whom I am glad to claim as an old colleague in the House of Commons. (Cheers).

I thank you for the very kindly reference you make to the public service I have been able to render to my country. I am very grateful for the privilege of the opportunities that have been afforded to me in the past.

"ARDUOUS TASK."

When after the War I laid down my position as Special Ambassador to the United States of America and returned to the Lord Chief Justiceship of England, I little thought that I should so soon voluntarily retire to accept the higher and more exalted office of Viceroy of India. I know that the task that awaits me is as you say "arduous indeed"—I was aware of it when I gave up my place of serene dignity to accept a place of perhaps greater dignity, but certainly of less serenity. (Cheers and laughter). But I shall set out, cheered and encouraged by your welcome, with hopefulness in my heart, and mainly because all my experience of human beings and human affairs has convinced me that justice and sympathy never fail to evoke responsive chords in the hearts of men of whatever race, creed, or class. (Cheers) They are the two brightest gems in any diadem. Without them there is no lustre in the Crown,—with them there is a radiance that never fails to attract loyalty and affection. (Renewed cheers). You draw attention to the close approximation of views expressed by that great Indian Dadabhai Naoroji, whom I had the honour to know, with those enunciated by me from my seat as Lord Chief Justice, when taking leave of Bench and Bar. It is true that as Viceroy I shall be privileged to practice justice in larger fields than in the Courts of Law. But the justice now in my charge is not confined within Statues or Law Reports; it is a justice that is unfettered and has regard to all conditions and circumstances, and should be pursued in close alliance with sympathy and understanding. Above all it must be regardless of distinctions and rigorously impartial. (Loud cheers).—The British reputation for justice must never be impaired during my tenure of office, and I am convinced that all who are associated in the Government and Administration of Indian affairs will strive their utmost to maintain this reputation at its highest standard. As you, Mr. President, observe I arrive in India at a very momentous period of its political history. His Royal Highness the Duke of Connaught, an old and tried friend of India, has only just left these shores after taking part in his own simple, dignified affectionate and touching way, as a Special Representative of the King Emperor in the ceremonies of inauguration of the New Councils and Reforms. These are now in operation and mark the opening of a new book in the history of India:—They will ever be associated with the name of His Excellency the Viceroy whose tenure of office is just expiring; and the present Secretary of State.

DISCONTENT IN INDIA.

What the people of India will write on the pages of the new book which is opened by this era of political advancement, must inevitably have a most important effect upon the future of India,—and yet, notwithstanding these great progressive reforms, I must regretfully admit your statement that there is discontent in India. I join with you, Mr. President, in the prayer that it may be my good fortune to allay it, but I must not at this moment discuss its causes or effects. India is too responsive and too generous to expect me to make pronouncements which could not be based upon my own individual observation and information. Any declaration of policy to-day would be must be, founded upon the opinions of others, and could not be the result of my own deliberate judgment. I feel confident that I shall best discharge my duty to the King Emperor, and serve the interests of India, if I take time to collect information, seek advice and form conclusions, meanwhile, I must not utter an incautious word or take a hasty step. I have no doubt that India will understand and respect my reticence at this moment. (Cheers)

Let me express the grateful thanks of my wife for your welcome and good wishes for her health and happiness. Permit me to join her in there expressions and to add that the opportunity of helping to promote the welfare of the women and children of the Country contributes notably to the attractions of her position here. (Cheers).

In conclusion, Mr. President, I pray that it may be my good fortune during my tenure of office, to achieve with the loyal and whole-hearted co-operation of British and Indians, some lasting benefit for India and that these next years may revive and enhance her economic prosperity, and contribute to her material and spiritual well-being, to the end, that peace, goodwill and happiness may reign among her people. (Prolonged cheers).

PRINCES AND DIGNITARIES AT BUNDER

The following ruling princes and chiefs were present at the Bunder:—The Nawab of Janjira; the Thakore Sahib of Rajkote; the Chief of Sangli; the Raja of Jawhar; the Chief of Bhor; the Chiefs of Phaltan, Miraj and Ramdurg; and Kurundwad; Maharajahs of Dewas (Senior), Ratlam, the Nawabs of Baoni and Banganpalle and the Raja of Sandur. Among the officials there were:—Lord Rawlinson, Sir George Barnes, Mr. Shafi, Sir T. Holland Mr. Sarma; Dr. Sapru the Naval Commander-in-Chief; Sir Norman Macleod; Sir G. Curtis, Sir Ibrahim Rahimtoolah, Mr. Hayward, Sir C. Setalvad, Mr. Paranjpye, Mr. Hidayatullah, Mr. Mehta, Sir Narayan Chandavarkar; Justices Shah, Marten, Pratt, Kajiji, Fawcett, Crump and Ranga; Sir D. M. Petit; Sir Cowasji Jehangir Sir V. Thackersi Sir D. J Tata; Sir Vasanji Mulji Sir J. Varjivandas; Sir Temulji Nariman; Sir Stanley Reed; Sir D. E. Wacha; Sir T. Birkett Sir H A. Wadia; Sir R. Aitken; Sir G. K. Parakh, the Advocate-General and a host of other officials.

OATH TAKING CEREMONY.

At the University Convocation Hall on Saturday afternoon the Warrant of Appoint of the new Viceroy and Governor-General was read out by one of the secretaries. There was a large crowd of servants of State, in addition to members of public. Lord Reading was seated on a dais with Sir George Lloyd and in front of him were seated members of the Viceroy's Executive Council, some six in number—three Indians and three Englishmen. Behind them on the right side were seated the three members of the local Executive Council; together with the three Ministers. The Chief Justice was sitting on the left of the Viceroy looking very solemn in his wig and own. In front of the Viceroy there was a long row of benches on which were seated High Court Judges; Knights; members of the Legislative Council, etc. Around the Viceroy a group of A.D.C.'s was standing in a semi-circle. The Chief Justice, after the Royal Warrant of Appointment had been read, administered the oath to the Viceroy—there was some misunderstanding about this it appears. When he had taken the oath the Viceroy took his seat and after a moment the whole procession again filed out of the Hall in the order it had come. After this ceremony had been performed the guns fired the Royal Salute of 31 guns, and Lord Reading returned to Government House amidst the loud cheering of the large crowd that had assembled outside.

REMOVAL OF A STATUE

LALA DUNICHAND'S RESOLUTION.

LAHORE MUNICIPALITY PRESIDENT'S RULING.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, April 1.

In November last year Lala Duni Chand moved a resolution at a general meeting of the Lahore Municipality proposing the removal of Lord Lawrence's statue, now located on the Mall, to a less prominent quarter in as much as the words inscribed at the foot of the statute, viz "Will you be governed by pen or sword?", were considered derogatory to Indian self-respect, the resolution was referred for opinion to the Civil Station Sub-Committee.

The Sub-committee having given its decision in favour, the resolution and the proposal for the removal of the statue came up once more before the general body at a meeting held on March 31st, but before discussion on the question Major Ferrar, president of the Municipality, informed the committee that there was reason to believe that the ground on which the statute stands belongs to Government and that if that is the case the Municipality had no voice in the matter. He thought that the question of proprietorship of the land was a fit subject to be enquired into by the Parwari and therefore did not consider it proper to discuss the matter further at that meeting.

Lala Duni Chand protested against Maj Ferrar's ruling and made more than on attempt to reopen the question but the president was firm and ordered further enquiries to be made in accordance with th points indicated by him.

AFFILIATION WITH ALLAHABAD UNIVERSITY.

U. P. GOVT. APPOINTS COMMITTEE'

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

ALLAHABAD, April

A Press communique says:—In view of the opinion of an important section of the community repeatedly expressed in and outside the Legislative Council, H. E. the Governor, acting with his ministers, has decided to appoint a committee to consider and report whether the affiliation of the Agricultural College, Cawnpore, and the Thomasen Civil Engineering College, Roorkee, to the Allahabad University is desirable.

VICEROY AND BUDGET GRANT.

A MISLEADING REPORT.

We have received from the Private Secretary to the Viceroy the following copy of a letter addressed to the Editor of the "Advocate of India":—

VICEROY'S CAMP.
INDIA.
31st March, 1921.

Dear Sir,

Please refer to this evening's issue of the "Advocate of India." In column 1 on page 7 under the heading "The Budget Demands—Reductions of Grants to be vetoed by Viceroy" there is a serious misprint. The communique should run:—"It is announced that the Governor-General in Council has decided *not* to use the powers etc., etc." I shall be glad if you will insert a correction in your next issue.

Yours faithfully,
E. H. SLYAN.
for Private Secretary to Viceroy.

The Editor,
"Advocate of India" Bombay.

LILLOAH STRIKERS.

RESUME WORK.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, April 1.

In pursuance of the resolution passed at the meeting yesterday Lillooah strikers resumed work this morning.

The Gazette of India extraordinary issued Delhi, April 2nd states:—Earl of Reading has been appointed by His Majesty to be his Viceroy and Governor-General and has assumed the said office and taken his seat in his Excellency's Council to-day.

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LONDON LETTER.

WHY DID NOT ERMANY BLUFF?

ALLIES AND MAP OF EUROPE.

FRIGHTFULNESS IN IRELAND.

INDUSTRIAL SITUATION.

(Through Hindustan News Service.)

LONDON, March 2.

As I write this the Reparations Conference, which held its first sitting in London yesterday, has reached a sharp crisis. Originally its work was to have begun today and the altered time of opening caused the German delegates to work far into the small hours of yesterday morning. Yet when Dr. Von Simons had been speaking for a little over an hour and had not properly reached the counter-proposals of the German Government, Mr. Lloyd George made a dramatic interruption, intimating that he could not be heard further, that the statement already made did not provide a basis for discussion and showed a complete misunderstanding of the actualities of the situation, and that the Allies, after conferring with their "military and juridical experts" would meet the Germans again to-morrow.

It is quite probable that the Germans have made a tactical blunder by at once approaching the question of indemnities as an economic and not a political question. The most perfect case made out against the proposed indemnity of the Paris Council, on the ground that Germany cannot possibly pay what is demanded, does not in the least settle the question, because the French, if not the British, people refuse in their present temper to consider such a reason for not paying. It is, perhaps, unreasonable, but it is true; and the more diplomatic course would have been, probably, to go on bluffing a little longer, on the assumption that the proposed instalments of the first five years were going to be paid, and to wait until political national animosities had died down sufficiently for the same matter to be re-opened in a more practical and reasonable manner. To be sure, had the Germans taken this course yesterday, they would have assumed that the great war to end secret diplomacy had been somewhat of a frost; but a consideration of that kind would never occur to the diplomats of the countries that have "won the war." However, there is a gleam of hope left in the distinctly more moderate attitude of Belgium and Italy, who are growing very tired of France's militarism and greed; and it is possible that, if Great Britain also takes the view that no military enforcement of the Paris demands can be made before May 1, (if it can indeed be legally made at all since they are not the demands of the Peace Treaty) a hasty decision may not be taken before the German demands are at least discussed. Unfortunately, what Great Britain will do or think depends so largely on the last person to whom her Prime Minister has been talking that no one can prophesy with certainty as to what will happen before the conclusion of the Conference.

The Rest of the Map.

Before the arrival of the German delegation, the Allies were busy with the rest of the map. The Greek and Turkish replies to the demands of the Allies do not really matter very much, because, as Lord Curzon in effect told the Turks, a treaty not recognised by the Big Four would be merely a scrap of paper, and the Powers have decided to establish an independent Armenia. The failure to consult Bulgaria is in itself sufficient to prevent any settlement of the Near East question, and the Allies have so far shown no intention of hearing the Bulgarian case—a hopeless decision since what the Bulgarians have to say is based on economic considerations. Clearly, unless the peoples of the world take matters into their own hands pretty quickly, the peace to end peace will have conquered everywhere.

Those Small Nations.

The inconvenient interruptor who said "Ireland" when the British delegation (I. L. P.) to the new International at Vienna stated their opinion that the British bourgeoisie would never use forcible means against Labour, so great is their belief in democracy, put the case consisely against any such pious beliefs—at all events, as far as our Continental critics are concerned. Whether it is Egypt or Ireland, the Government that represents us, unfortunately in the eyes of the world, stands for oppression and violence rather than for justice and freedom. Even the findings of the Milner Commission with regard to Egypt are not now, it seems, to be honoured by the Coalition; and in any case, unless these were revised in accordance with the very moderate demands put forward by the Egyptian Nationalists, who make it an essential that the British Protectorate be withdrawn (in accordance with our ancient agreement) no settlement of the Egyptian question would be final. In fact, not to put too fine a point upon it, the small nations of the British Empire are most impudently insistent that the ideals for which the war was fought shall be carried into effect.

Frightfulness in Ireland.

Frightfulness in Ireland has increased to a tragic extent with the military shootings of Irish prisoners at Cork and Dublin. As a result of this policy—aggravated by a pretty widespread feeling, right or wrong as it may be, that the young victims are not guilty of the charges brought against them in the court-martial proceedings—the Sinn Feiners seem to have adopted a terrible policy of reprisals consisting in shooting even unarmed soldiers walking in the streets. This competition in crime, as Judge Bodkin has called it when condemning the British for condoning "reprisals", opens out endless possibilities of horror and injustice, in the midst of which Ireland is devastated and the innocent suffer. The statement of the American Commission now over there, that six million pounds worth of damage has already been destroyed in Ireland, gives only a partial idea of the terror now going on. Yet the debate in the House last night, on General Crozier's resignation as a protest against the reinstatement by the Irish Secretary of twenty-six Auxiliary officers who had been dismissed by him for looting, produced no result of any importance. Sir Hamer Greenwood, who, when taken by surprise last week, presented such a pitiful picture of hesitation and prevarication, had had time to recover; and blustered with such success that the Government majority scarcely suffered a single reverse. So the honest soldier goes and the policy of setting thieves and murderers loose in uniforms (or plain clothes and masks' upon the Irish civilian population in order to catch Irish rebels, stands. What the world thinks of it, however, can be gathered from the cartoons now appearing in most of the Continental illustrated journals.

The Industrial Situation.

The somewhat vague decision of last week's Unemployment Conference; to rely solely on political action, without recourse to strikes, may have been sound sense in the present state of unemployment when so many have no tools to down; but it was not heroic, and it did not inspire confidence. An opportunity occurs this week to send four more Labour Members to Parliament, beginning to-day with Ramsay Macdonald at Woolwich and it is undoubtedly true that, were there a Labour majority in Parliament, more could be done to fight Big Business than can be done at present. But with an approaching lock-out in the mines, and with a determined attack being made in all directions upon the rate of wages, political action confined to the protests of a Labour minority in Parliament cannot meet the present situation at all. Whether direct action can offer an alternative it is impossible to say. But simply turning it down at a Conference will not convince its advocates of its futility.

Our Secret Police.

Labour's newspaper, the "Daily Herald" has done a real service to the freedom of speech and the press by exposing the work of the Government Secret Printing Press in Scotland Yard. Last autumn, when Russia was being threatened with a break-off of trade negotiations because of alleged Bolshevik propaganda in this country, our own Government was occupied in turning out bogus copies of "Pravda" a Russian Newspaper, filled with sisidians anti-Soviet propoganda. These were prepared in collaboration with Russian emigres here and sent abroad for the purpose of weakening the influence of the Soviet Government.

NEWS ITEMS

OMEN IN THE CHURCH.

At the recent meeting of the Upper House of Convocation at Westminster, it was resolved that it should be permissible for women duly qualified to speak and pray in consecrated buildings at Services or meetings for prayer or instruction; and further, by seven votes only to six, that such ministrations should be on occasions other than the regular and appointed services of the Church which are normally for congregations of women and children. It appears to be left to a joint committee to take counsel with a similar committee from the North to make the regulations for this ministry; and prominent women are of opinion that the only step made in advance is that under "abnormal" conditions women may address mixed congregations.

A WORKERS' THEATRE.

The Co-operative Union has accepted the affiliation of a company to be registered as "The London Operatic and Dramatic Association, Limited" to which trade union support on a large scale is already promised, the original shareholders representing, it is hoped, all the Labour organisations concerned in the theatrical industry. Thus, Labour will have direct say in the running of the theatre, and the audience will be able to express its opinion as to the kind of plays, operas and other works performed. Rules are being drafted, and a London theatre is at the disposal of this Co-operative Company.

A SOCIALIST CANON.

There have been several honorary Canons of Socialist leanings; from time to time; but the recent appointment by the Bishop of Peterborough of the Rev. Lewis Donaldson to a vacant Residential Canonry at that cathedral is the first time that a Socialist minister has been offered the "real thing." Mr. Donaldson has been prominent a long time on account of his courageous advocacy in the pulpit of Socialist doctrines as well as for his championship of the militant Suffragists when their cause was an equally unpopular one.

BEN SPOOR ON INDIA.

Mr. Ben Spoor, M. P. speaking in London on his visit to India, said of Gandhi that he was far too subtle for the ordinary Westerner to understand. He was carrying out his work on the principle of non-violence, and in maintaining order was doing the work of the police far more effectually than were the authorities themselves, Ben Spoor also contradicted the false reports of disorder (in the English press) at the recent National Congress, and said the most wonderful order was kept among the 30,000 people assembled, and that he believed a real fusion was taking place between the Hindus and Mahomedans on political matters.

32 MILLION TRADE UNIONISTS.

Striking figures published by the International Labour Office show that in 20 countries the number of trade unionists has increased since 1910, from 10,836,000 in that year to 32,686,000 in 1919. Of these, five countries, United Kingdom, Germany, U. S. A., France and Italy, claim over 27,000,000 members.

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Mr. Damodher Raghoba Raote, Landlord Worli, Bombay, writes on 3rd December 1920:—"I was suffering from Diabetes for the last 12 years and I tried many well known Doctors and M.D.'s during that period, but could not get entire cure. In September last, I had a severe attack of Pneumonia which seriously affected my Diabetes disease and was under the treatment of Dr. Masina. I was cured of Pneumonia after a short time but my Diabetes disease was in an increasing state and I could get no relief, Dr. Masina examined my urine and found I was passing 6 to 7 per cent. sugar specific gravity was 1037. Finding no relief at all, I was put under treatment of Dr. S. Rangaswami Iyengar, Specialist in Diabetes. I have much pleasure to say that after a special treatment of 35 days I found my Diabetes disease properly checked and sugar NIL and Specific Gravity, 1013. "I can safely recommend Dr. Iyengar's specific to any of the suffering Diabetes patients."

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Literature and Art.

(FROM OUR SUNDAY EDITION.)

CHRISTENSEN'S IRANIAN MYTHOLOGY.

A short time ago I had to convey the pessimism of Professor Christian Bartholomae of the University of Heidelberg, who lamented the decline of Iranian studies in Germany. During the war some of our well-known scholars died and their places naturally it is not expected will be soon filled. It was in painful succession that the little band of devoted students of Iranian antiquities became diminished. It is some satisfaction on the other hand that in Scandinavia Oriental Studies have been prosecuted with an energy exceeding the direct interest of the countries in the East. The Archives of Oriental Studies in Stockholm are bringing out a series of works worthy to be classed with their best in the academies of the rest of Europe or America. About twenty works were already planned during the war. Some of those of immediate interest to us in India included the *Uttaradhyayana Sutra* by Carpentier, *Armenica* by E. Liden, *Researches into Budhistic traditionns Pah and non-Pali* by E. Tuneld, *Desiderative formations in the Indo-Iranian languages* by Charpentier, *Archeological studies on the relations of the Swedes to the Orient in the Age of the Vikings;* and the *Teaching of Muhammad, his Creed and his Order* by Andrae. The series was to be available in Copenhagen, Leipzig, Paris and Petrograd.

A work of outstanding interest primarily to the Parsis, but generally to students of Indo-Aryan antiquity is issued by Professor Arthur Christensen in French entitled "The First Man and the First King in the legendary history of Iran." It is only the first part and the Professor expects to pursue his studies further into this unexplored offshoot of Iranian antiquities. In the present volume he discusses Gayomard, the first king, and Masyak and Masyanak, the first pair created by God and the mythical king Hoshang and the sovereign whose name he spells Takhmoruv. As the work is not likely to find its way into India, enterprise in dealers in Oriental works being what it is, an outline of it may not be superbuous. It goes without saying that Professor Dr. Christensen has drawn upon all available sources for his research including the sacred literature of the Parsis, their medioeval writings, the later apocrypha and more important than all, Arabic historians like Ibn Athir and Sharastani, as well as the Persian authors. He traces the legend of the Iranian primeaval man and woman down to the Persian historian Khwandmir. In an appendix to this portion of his book he follows the Gayomard legend in the cosmogony of the religion of Mithraism and in the doctrine of the Manichians. Christensen next proceeds to establish a chronology of the first Zoroastrian millenium. He thoroughly investigates the Avesta tradition and its origin. Similarly, he pursues all references to Hoshang in the Pehlvi literature and does not leave off till he has followed the semi-mythical sovereign, wherever the Islamic writers have alluded to him. In treating of Takhomoruv we are led through the entire Mazdian tradition in relation to him and every important Islamic historian.

The chapter that will most appeal to the Parsis is a historical description of an ancient festival among them which seems to have falle ninto disesatudel. Here absolutely new ground is broken. Without doubt it is a fresh important discovery since the days of Darmesteter. Dr. Christensen describes the festival of Sadah and other feasts in honour of the Iranian fire. Here his most important material is derived from Beruni and the Islamic minstrel bearing a specific Iranian name, Minuchihri. The Sadah festival has been noticed as a matter of course by Masudi and is also remarked upon by Baihaqi, by Qazwani (about 1203) and Damaski (1327). Interesting supplimentary details on the Sadah are to be found in the celebrated Persian dictionary, Borhan-i-qati compiled in the beginning of the 19th century and printed in Calcutta nearly a century ago, but which is based on very old Iranian materials. Some important data on the feast were collected by the Englishman Thomas Hyde in his pioneer work on the religious history of the ancient Persians published in 1700. This storehouse of information unfortunately remains generally inaccessible, being in Latin. It is inexplicable apathy which has not made the work popular by translation in a modern tongue. Further, Dr. Christensen touches upon the vexed problem of the Iranian Calendar. His presentment of it takes the fullest cognisance of the labours of Parsi scholars like the late K. R. Cama and Mr. Kuka.

Dr. Christensen deals with his material spread over centuries with the light touch of a master. Although the footnotes and the parenthetical clauses are not quite what a beginner would feel irresistibly drawn to, the general treatment is scientific, exhaustive and interesting in the highest degree. Like Louis Gray he proceeds with his investigation without any furtive glances at the susceptibilities of the Parsis, which mar the researches of some of the scholars who have become thereby popular. He gives us whatever is available of the evidence as to the use of pictures, emblems and statues of a holy character which were installed in sacred places by the Iranians and which several contemporary writers mistook for idols.

Of all the legendary histories of the world, those of the Iranians are the most fruitful to study from the standpoint of what Christensen calls psychology of legends. There is extent a considerable quantity of narative sometimes brief, some times more elaborate, dating from diverse periods, covering two thousand years and representing divergent paths along which they have travelled from the beginning of the world down to the Zoroastrian epoch. Hence a study of these different sources enables us to survey the changing operations of the popular mind on the one hand, and speculative spirit of the theologian on the other, and at the same time to examine the data bequeather to us by geneologists and chronologists. Dr. Christensen believes that systematic research into the legendary history of the Iranians would lead to useful results in connection with the origins of the legends and popular traditions in general and the psychological laws governing epics. "This is one of the reasons added to my special interest in the Iranian epic which has determined me to undertake this work. It is my intention to treat in a series of volumes the legendary history of the Iranians from the beginning down to Alexander. The first volume will be appropriated to the diverse types of the first man and the first sovereign. It will be divided into two parts of which the first which forms the present volume will include Gayomard, Masyak and Masyanak, Hoshang and Takhmoruv.' The second part will deal with Jamshed and the vestiges of the Iranian legends of the Indian Manu to be found in old Persia. Though the majority of the legendary personages were studied over fifty years ago by Windischmanu in his "Zoroastrian Studies", a large quantity of fresh material from Pehlvi, Arabic and Persian sources has been rendered accessible since his day and our knowledge of the history of religions has been vastly deepened. We have advanced in researches into our popular traditions of all the peoples of the world, have examined the psychology of nations so that we have at our disposal a basis to build upon and "I think reasonable grounds to arrive at assured results with regard to several moot points."

"At first I give my sources," say Dr Christensen "starting with the Avesta, then I go down across the Pehlvi literature to the Arabic and Persian writers. I examine the sources in groups and I endeavour thus to fix the diverse phases and the evolution of the legends. I have cast a glance at the most ancient sources to discover the origins of particular legends which should prove an auxiliary in ascertaining the primitive religions, and enquire into the folklore and popular psychology." He has kept in view a study of the parallel myths of other Indo-Aryan nations, comparing the traditions of the neighbours of the Iranians from or to whom they might have borrowed or lent the legends. It is quite possible that in the epic motifs borrowed from Persia by the nations surrounding them lies the more original form than what is preserved to us in the later Iranian sources. He avoids the blemishes of the school of Max Muller, in the matter of mythology and comparative legendary history. For there is need of greater circumspection, and in the first place it is necessary to develop a surer method and to establish criteria which should enable us to prove if there is any dependence, a common origin, or a borrowing between the legends of one people and those of another. "I hope that the researches which I have undertaken will give along with other results the possibility of fixing definite fundamental rules for the comparative study of legends and myths."

As regards the later Islamic authors, who have for us only a secondary interest, Christensen contents himself by quoting some of the most important of them or by giving a resume of their naratives when they happened to be too prolix as is the case with Mirkhwand. "It goes without saying that I have not quoted in its entirely the pertinent portions from Ferosi now that this great epic is accessible to all the world having been translated into the principal languages." The author generally quotes the oriental works of which there exists a French translation in the words of the latter except in cases where he has to give a more exact rendering of the original.

As regards the spelling of the names of the legendary personages Dr. Christensen inaugurates a novel method. He gives them in the Pehlvi form or more exactly they are reproduced as they were pronounced in the Sasanian period. It would have been unscientific to use promiscuously the divergent Avesta, Pehlvi and Arabo-Persian phonetic representation of the same personage. There are personages who do not figure in the extant Avesta, others which have not descended to Islamic authors, whilst the majority are incorporated in the Pehlvi literature; therefore, it was quite natural to choose as the normal form the shape of the personage as it was conceived in the mid-Persian ages. As regards the Avesta forms, Christensen endorses the revolutionary hypothesis of Andreas. Andreas protests against the inaccuracy of the traditional reading of the Avesta alphabet. He would pronounce differently the names of the founder (and his kin), of the religion which the Parsis themselves call Zoroastrianism. The present volume having been written during the war and communication with Andreas being impossible, Christensen has, however, not utilised the discovery in this book. The new hypothesis has been warmly welcomed and further developed by Husing but the balance of learned opinion has jettisoned it. What will the Parsis themselves say?

G. K. N.

THE CAPITAL OF INDIA

Delhi; its story and buildings by H. Sharp, C.S.I., &c., Oxford University Press.

This small book, with its copious illustrations, is written not as an archeaological work nor as the result of original research but as a guide for educated people. The style of the author is pleasant and clear, and the knowledge of the subject exhaustive. It is however unfortunate that he is not able to look at Indian or Oriental history from an impartial or Oriental point of view. In the course of this review we shall point out some of his statements which no Oriental would accept as truths.

The author takes seven Delhis into consideration that is as it should be, since, except a few bricks here and there, and the famous iron pillar, nothing is left of the Hindu city or cities which flourished there before the Islamic conquest of India. Indraprat where the Purana Quila is built must have been the *Indraprastha* of the Hindus. But the bricks found there give us no idea of the types of buildings which the Hindus must have built there in ancient days. The seven cities accepted by the author are:—(1) Old Delhi of the Slave Dynasty; (2) Siri; (3) Tughluquabad; (4) Jahanpannah; (5) Ferozabad; (6) Purana Quila; (7) Shahjehanabad. The monument existing in each one of these seven cities are ably described here. The author does not pretend to decide why the site of Delhi should have been chosen for their capital by the various rulers of the various imperial dynasties of India. The most commonly accepted theory is that it is very good for defensive purposes, since it has the Ridge on the one side, and the river on the other. But seeing that Ferozabad, is not built for defensive purposes, as is obvious from its very appearance, we cannot altogether accept that theory.

Mr. Sharp has made it quite clear in this book that the Hindus exercised an enormous influence on Islamic architecture. We think of light, dreaming ethereal buildings when we talk of Saracenic architecture. But then the buildings of the Indian Mahomedans are so solid! Then again, in many of their buildings, there are no true arches. The trabeate structure of the Hindus has taken their place. The walls of the Indian Mahomedan buildings are usually broken by the dripstone and balcony of the Hindus. The true Saracenic dome with radiating voussoirs is often displaced in this country by the dome of the horizontal type which the Hindus prefer. The Mahomedans also learnt the proportionate massing of buildings and the disposition of their parts from the Hindus.

Now for some of the author's historical statements with which we do not agree. Was it merely climatic reasons and the mutiny of his soldiers that made Alexander the Great leave India, as he thinks, or was it the fear of having to face another Porus, as we think? Then again, did the North Western India ever draw its inspiration from Greece, or did this always Indian part of the country have a few Greek architectural and sculptural forms forced upon it by people who had some Greek blood in them? In referring to the Crusades, the author naively says that they helped to bring back sciences into Europe which it had lost. We wonder how one can lose anything which one never possessed!

The great palace of Shah Jehan at Delhi, which, according to Ferguson, must have been the finest palace in the world, but of which we have only some parts left—like the Diwan-i. Khas and the Diwan-i. Am, is minutely described here. There are two appendices and a sketch map of the city in the book. The first appendix is a chronological list of the principal monuments of Delhi and the second one is of the buildings a ranged according to routes,—both of which will be found to be extremely useful by visitors there.

V. B. M.

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Ambre Rose	2	8
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Boquet Violette.	0	8
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Cigalia	7	8
Gloire De Paris	5	8
Violette Merville	5	8
Savon Rose Rouge	5	8
Souvenir De La Cour	5	8
Fleur De Amour	5	8
Ambre Rose	5	8
Reve Fleurs	5	8

BOX OF 3 CAKES.

Nemora, Psikp, Reve Fleure	10	8
Muguet, Savon Rose Rouge	10	8
Violette Merville	10	8
Gloire De Paris	10	8
Fleur De Amour	10	8
Salvia	6	8

SOAPS.

A. V. Muguet, Jasmine Heliotrope, A la Rose	2	6
Savon Au Bois Santal	3	8

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Essence Vera Violetta	10	8
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Gloire De Paris	32	8
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Heliotrope, Jockey Club	1	12

SOAPS.

Savon Peau De Eapagn	1	4
Lilly of the Valley	1	4
Savon Aux Sandal	1	4
Carnation	1	4
Rose La France	1	4
Savon Lilas	1	4

YARDLEY'S PERFUMES.

April Violets	3	0
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April Violets	2	0
Nell Gwynne	3	0
Violet Exquisite	8	0
Muguet Exquisite	8	0
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Jasmine	2	0
Lilies of the Valley	2	0

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Do. Small	6	8
Bouquet	5	8

BRILLIANTINE.

Rose Carruse, Violet Caruse Baiser Supreme Madam Brisa Ecauterial, Bouquet Cavillier, Boquet Monna Vanna each 3 8

LIQUID.

Heliotrope Premier, Lilas, Jasmin, Ala Violette Oeillet Ala Rose 1 12

LOTIONS.

Magnatic	12	8

YARDLEY'S PERFUMES.

Gage D'Amour	15	8
Le Secret Des Dieux	30	0
Sourc D'Or	12	0
Enchantress	3	0
Le Beau Monde	10	0
Chintahati	4	8
Murmure De Foret	6	8
Reverie	6	8
Mon Desir	6	8
Extract Otto of Rose	4	8
Laplus Belle Des Fleurs	6	8
Muse Conquin	4	8
Caprice Du Mondu	4	0
Golden Wattle	4	0
Lilac	3	0
Orange Blossom	3	0

LUBIN'S PERFUMERY.

Fleur De France	6	8
Fleur De Italie	6	8
Les Jasmine	5	8
Heliotrope	2	8
Sola Mia	6	4
Tibi	15	8
Kigriz	5	8
Mugualba	2	8
Diapris	3	0
Les Roses	5	8
Violalba	3	0
Lierami	10	8
Epidor	5	0
Les Muguets	6	4

LILLIPUT.

IN LEATHER CASE.

Rose	20	8
Violet	20	8
Ylang Ylang	20	8

LUBIN'S.

Bouquet De Papiflous	10	8
Boquet Lavande	1	0
Boquet Lilas	1	0
Can Balsamique	10	8
Pour Fricious	6	4
Chrysam Theme	20	8
Eva	12	8
Fougire	7	8
Ambre	7	8
Chypre	7	8
Douce France	6	8
Bouquet Greuze	5	8

SOAPS

Douce France	5	0

LUBIN'S LOTIONS.

Epidor	2	8
Tanit	7	8
Stephanotis	2	4
New Mown Hay	2	4
Pampres D'Or	7	8
Eau Alas Amique	18	8
Chrysam Theme	12	8
Boquet De Papilluer	9	8
Boquet Creuze	6	8
Douce France	8	8
Rose Lilliput	20	8

EAU DE QUININE.

Medium	4	8
Small	2	4

LUBINS EAU DE COLOGNE.

Large	6	12
Medium	3	12
Small	2	4
Cypripedia	3	8
Eau De Cologne	2	4

POMADE.

Pomade Hongroise	0	12

COLGATE'S PERFUMES.

ECLAT	Big	5	0
Do.	Medium	4	0
Do.	Small	2	8
Do.	Small	1	8

LA ROSE FRANCE.

Do.	Big	5	0
Do.		2	4
Do.	Medium	1	8
Do.	Small	1	4

DACTYLUS.

Do.	Big	5	0
Do.	Medium	4	0
Do.	Small	2	8
Do.		1	8
Lily of the Valley"		5	8
Do.	Large	5	8
Do.	Medium	4	0
Do.	Small	2	8

COLGATE'S PERFUMES.

Carimosa		5	8
Do.	Small	1	8
Splendour		7	8
Do.	Small	4	0
Vision De Fleurs		5	0
Do.	Do.	3	8
Violette De Mai		4	0
Small Perfume Box of 4 bottle		1	12
Do.	Do. 5 Do.	1	8

PRESENTATION CASES.

CONTAINING SOAP PERFUME TOILET WATER.

Radient Rose, Florient	12	8
Violette De Mai, Eclat	12	8
Sets of Soap, Powder,	2	4
Toilet water, Dental Cream	1	15
BAYRUM	3	12
Do. medium	2	0

COLGATE'S TOILET WATER.

Violette De Mai	5	0
Eclat, Florient	5	0
Splendour, Carimosa	5	0
Radient Rose	5	0
FLORIDA WATER.	2	0
Do. Small	1	2

FACE POWDERS.

Radient Rose	1	0
Florient	1	0
Violette De Alai	1	0
Dactyluss	0	12
Eclat	0	12
Splendour	0	12
Cashmere Bouquet	0	10
Melathi	0	10
Unscented	0	10
Shampoo Cream	0	12
Cold Cream	0	15

COLGATE'S SOAPS BOX OF 3

Splendour	2	12
Florient	2	12
Cashmere Bouquet	2	6
Turkish Bath Soap per dozen	3	0
All Round Soap per dozen.	1	10
Rapid Shave Powder	0	12
Shaving Stick	0	8
DENTAL POWDER.	0	12
Do. Medium	0	7
Dental Cream	0	12

SPECIAL RATES FOR TRADE.

Printed and published for the Indian Newspaper Co., Ltd., by MARMADUKE PICKTHAL at the "Bombay Chronicle" Press, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.